"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; winds northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 93c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29¼c; cotton, middling, 6 7-16c; butter, creamery, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday continued its discussion of the Hawaiian annexation resolution. The Democrats of the House held a caucus and declared openly their opposition to annexation. The Senate gave further consideration to the bill providing a charter for a proposed Pan-American Bank.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The French Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government, 295 to 273, and then defeated the Méline Ministry, 296 to 248. Lord Seymour, a veteran of the Crimea, is to succeed Lieut. Gen. Moore as Commander in Chief in Canada. William R. Foster, who was extradited from France and brought to this country for embezzlement, has forfeited his bail bond and returned to Paris. Count de Castellane fought a duel in Paris and wounded his antagonist three times. Anti-Jew riots have taken place in Austria.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Two Captains of British vessels which arrived here yesterday tell different stories of the effect of the bombardment of San Juan. One says the damage was slight and has already been repaired and the other declares the Spaniards fear the havoc will be completed in the event of another attack.

In a letter to Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Col. Duffy describes the hardships endured by the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Chickamauga. He says the men are compelled to wear heavy Winter clothing, that their shoes are worn, that their food mainly consists of pork and beans, and that not a cent of pay has been received. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have raised a fund to help the regiment.

Page 3.

John Thomas Hinman, formerly Captain of the Gravesend police, was removed from his home to the Flatbush Insane Asylum yesterday.

Work on the dismantled cruisers Chicago and Atlanta at the navy yard is rapidly nearing completion. The Topeka is also nearly ready for sea.

Secretary Day has asked Congress for $20,000 to create a commission to investigate commercial conditions in China affecting our export trade with that country.

Miss Clara Barton and several members of her staff left Washington for Tampa yesterday. It is expected that the relief ship State of Texas will sail for Cuba immediately after Miss Barton's arrival.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley has been appointed President of the Naval Auxiliary Board. The board yesterday recommended for purchase the yachts Shearwater and Sylvia.

Page 4.

Bartholomew Powers shot and killed his father-in-law, John Dempsey, because his wife had left him for her father's home.

The Republican County Committee met last night and adopted resolutions denouncing the action of Mayor Van Wyck in removing from office Police Commissioners Hamilton and Philips and apointing a committee of seven to lay the facts in the case before the Governor. Lemuel E. Quigg was re-elected Chairman by a vote of 204 to 13.

Page 5.

The mustering in of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers will begin to-day at 335 Broadway.

The First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment left Camp Black yesterday, and embarked in this city on a Stonington Line steamer for Fort Adams, R. I.

The first woman's golf tournament of the season was played yesterday at the Baltusrol Club links, at Short Hills, N. J. Miss Leone De Bary captured first prize.

Shillalah won the Grand National Steeplechase at the Gravesend track yesterday, Royal Scarlet and Olindo both falling. The flat races were won by Hanwell, Lady Marian, Autumn, Bannock, and Muggins.

The Ramapo Water Company, which desires to supply by contract to the city an auxiliary water supply, had a hearing before the Board of Public Improvements. Arguments in favor of the scheme were listened to by the board, but no action was taken.

John S. Geagan resigned his seat in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and Howard P. Okie was installed in his place. Mayor Van Wyck sent to the Council his disapproval of a resolution authorizing the Women's Auxiliary to maintain lunch wagons in the streets and public places. Edward White, a member of the London County Council, attended the meetings of both bodies.

Page 6.

James C. Carter spoke on "The University of Virginia and its Father, Thomas Jefferson," at the commencement exercises at Charlottesville, when the new buildings of the university were dedicated.

Page 7.

It was Alumni Day at Princeton yesterday. Among the exercises was the presentation of a new dormitory, the gift of Henry S. Little.

President Thomas Hunter yesterday made public the names of the graduates of the Normal College and of those winning prizes and receiving honorable mention.

The committee having in charge the testimonial to be given to Oscar Hammerstein on the evening of June 29 yesterday decided to lease the entire Madison Square Garden for the entertainment.

Page 9.

The Merchants' Association held a meeting yesterday at its rooms, in the New York Life Building, to make preliminary arrangements for a vigorous Summer campaign.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey yesterday signed fourteen bills and killed thirty-six. Among the former was the bill making it a misdemeanor to furnish newspapers with libelous news.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday made a number of appropriations for the various city departments. Mayor Van Wyck announced the Commission of Records in vigorous terms.

Page 10.

The Brooklyn Elevated Road will begin running trains on the Brooklyn Bridge next Saturday afternoon.

John Quincy Adams of this city has purchased the Betsy Ross house of Philadelphia, in which the first American flag was made.

Anna Dooly, twelve years old, while crossing a street in Hoboken, barefooted, was mired in the asphalt paving, which had been melted by the sun, and her feet were badly burned.

Flag Day was observed yesterday in the public schools, where patriotic exercises were held. At the City Hall the National, State, and municipal flags were hoisted and the American Flag Association held a meeting in the Governor's Room and elected officers.

Page 11.

While rescuing George Wilson from the river, Thomas McGlynn was caught in a river eddy and was pulled up by boathooks. Both men were unconscious, and were taken to the hospital.

Page 12.

The increased internal revenue stamp rates on beer, ale, tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes went into effect yesterday.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Sub-Treasury, which was besieged by persons anxious to subscribe to the war loan. It was estimated by Cashier Muhleman that more than 100 direct subscriptions ranging from $20 to $500 were received, the majority at the latter figure.

An attachment for $793,925.75 against the property of Joseph Leiter, the Chicago wheat speculator, was obtained on Monday by Otto E. Lohrke & Co., his New York shipping brokers, and copies were served on the Chase National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the Bank of Montreal, and other parties. Grain brokers on the Produce Exchange are disposed to take a cheerful view of the situation. It is expected that L. Z. Leiter will help his son.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.

Out To-Day, 32 pages. VIM, A Humorous Weekly. 5c. —Adv.

TROOPS IN NO DANGER

All of Cervera's Ships Located in Santiago Harbor.

LIEUT. BLUE'S BOLD EXPLOIT

A Dangerous Trip of Seventy-two Miles to Make Observations.

Operations of Admiral Sampson Are Delayed by the Non-Arrival of the Army Transports.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 13, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 14.—The delay in the arrival of the transports is ascribed here to a fear that after all Admiral Cervera's squadron might not be in Santiago Harbor. Once for all, Admiral Sampson decided to settle this question officially, and on Saturday last he sent Lieut. Victor Blue of the gunboat Suwanee to investigate. Lieut. Blue landed on Saturday and proceeded with guides to the hills overlooking the harbor and the city. He distinctly saw and definitely located four Spanish armored cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers. He saw also three small cruisers or gunboats.

The results of his expedition he reported this morning to Admiral Sampson on the deck of the flagship New York. Lieut. Blue traveled about seventy-two miles, following the eastward line of the city. He brought out to the flagship a copy of a Santiago paper, issued last Saturday, in which complaint is made that the navy and army are failing to distribute to the citizens their portions of the provisions remaining in the city.

Lieut. Blue's report has definitely disposed of the fiction that some of Cervera's cruisers were in the Bahamas or in a position to attack the transports, which are now confidently expected at an early date. Admiral Sampson complimented him upon his daring and the success of his mission.

Lieut. Blue reported also that skirmishing continues in the hills around Santiago between the Cubans and Spaniards. The latter have been repairing the fortifications of the city, as it is expected that Admiral Sampson will renew the bombardment in anticipation of a possible arrival and landing of troops this week.

Gen. Calixto Garcia had been expected to arrive near Santiago and to report to Admiral Sampson to-day, but this morning it turned out that the information upon which this expectation was based was incorrect. As yet the whereabouts of Gen. Garcia are not definitely known.

Spanish Awed by a Searchlight.

Early this morning three shots were fired from Morro Fort upon the naval pickets in the line maintained at the entrance to the harbor. Capt. Evans of the Iowa steamed within two miles of the harbor mouth and flashed the Iowa's searchlight, whereupon the firing ceased. The Iowa remained on the watch until daybreak, and then retired. There was no further firing.

To-day the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived off Santiago, and it is expected that her guns will be used, if an attempt be made to force the passage of the harbor, for the purpose of exploding any submarine mines that may exist. The hospital ship Solace also arrived this morning, and left at noon for Guantanamo.

It is believed that the marines at Guantanamo will be able to maintain their position until the long-expected troops arrive. During the second night attack by the Spanish, which ended at daybreak this morning, they held their ground against desperate odds, and the discovery of the bodies of fifteen Spaniards, including a Lieutenant, shows how deadly was the American defense. The Spanish sent 3,000 men by train from the City of Guantanamo to attack them, but, pressed close by the American fire, the Spanish were unable to reach the earthworks. The Marblehead shelled the woods, but could not locate the Spanish line with accuracy. She has since been reinforced by the Dolphin.

Admiral Sampson's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Navy Department to-day posted a bulletin announcing the receipt of the following dispatch from Admiral Sampson, dated Mole St. Nicholas, June 13:

"Lieut. Blue just returned after a detour of seventy statute miles of observation of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports the Spanish fleet is all there.

"The Spanish attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. An outpost of four marines were killed and their bodies mutilated barbarously. Surgeon Gibbs was killed."

The last lingering doubt that may have existed as to the presence of Cervera's fleet in its entirety in Santiago Harbor was removed when Admiral Sampson's dispatch reached the Navy Department last night. Up to that time information as to the number and character of the vessels lying in the harbor, shielded from observation in great part by the hills at the entrance, had been obtained through Cuban sources, supplemented by such glimpses as could be obtained by naval officers from the outside entrance. Now, however, according to Lieut. Blue, the ships have been actually seen by an American officer, counted, and inspected from such points of vantage as were afforded by the high hills surrounding the harbor.

The officials here are full of praise for Lieut. Blue's achievement. Victor Blue long has been known in the navy as an enterprising and daring young officer, but it required a good deal of sustained courage for him to go ashore in a hostile country and alone make this reconnoissance. He was in the eye of military law nothing more or less than a spy, and had he been captured by the Spaniards he would have been tried by drumhead court-martial and executed.

The Work of the Marines.

Considering the fact that the marines' fight at Guantanamo last Saturday night was really the first engagement of the war on shore, Admiral Sampson's reference to the affair in his dispatch posted this morning was remarkably brief. Hence it is inferred that perhaps too much importance has been attached to it by the public. The action of Lieut. Col. Huntington in removing his men to a more secure point than the exposed position occupied by them on Crest Heights is taken here as an indication that no offensive movement is to be attempted by the Marine Corps, but that it will limit its operations to the defense of a small point in Guantanamo Harbor to protect the coaling of our warships and perhaps to serve as a cable station when the necessary operators and instruments are secured from Cape Haitien to enable Sampson to reopen the cut cable.

It does not follow by any means that the place seized and held by the marines on Guantanamo Bay is to be used as the point of debarkation of the United States regular troops now on their way to Cuba. On the contrary, there is the best reason to believe that another point very much better adapted for a landing has been selected. This point referred to is believed also to be much healthier than any point on the shores of Guantanamo Bay, where yellow fever is said to be endemic all the year round.

The officials here were very reluctant to believe that the Spanish who fought the marines at Crest Heights had been guilty of the horrible barbarism of mutilating the bodies of soldiers. The first press reports were supposed by some of the officers to be based upon the horrible wounds inflicted under certain conditions of range by the steel clad bullet of the Mauser rifles. Admiral Sampson's report, however, seems to remove all doubt on that point, for his surgeons undoubtedly would be able to distinguish at once between the effects of a bullet and of a machete.

LIEUT. VICTOR BLUE.

Lieut. Victor Blue, who from an inferior position on a converted lighthouse tender has suddenly sprung into prominence as one of the naval heroes of the present war, has been a long time waiting for an opportunity to distinguish himself. He has been in the naval service fifteen years, having entered the Academy at Annapolis in 1883. After spending the customary four years at that institution he was assigned at once to sea duty as Passed Naval Cadet, in which capacity he served for two years. He then applied for a transfer to the Engineer Corps, and was appointed an Assistant Engineer. Three years of life among the boilers were enough for him, however, and he exchanged places with Ensign Burke of the line in September, 1892, being at the same time commissioned as an Ensign. Five years later he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, Junior Grade, and at the beginning of the present war was made full Lieutenant, subject to confirmation.

Lieut. Blue is a native of South Carolina and is one of the most popular men in the service. His classmates and comrades know him as "Bergee" Blue, though none of them can give an explanation of the origin of that nickname. One of his classmates is Lieut. A. H. Scales, an officer on board the Topeka, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. According to Lieut. Scales, Lieut. Blue is a powerful man, six feet in height, with black hair and brown eyes, and a typical Southern gentleman. While at the Academy he was a general favorite, owing to his kindly disposition and invariable good nature. He was never thought to be particularly brilliant, and was not a leader in athletic sports, though he took a keen interest in all games.

His classmates cannot recall any particularly distinguishing feature of his career at Annapolis, except the fact that he made an attempt to study the violin, much to the discomfort of his roommate and his colleagues who occupied adjoining rooms. "He played the fiddle pretty badly," said one of them yesterday, "and sang worse, but there was no use getting angry with him when he persisted in inflicting his dreadful music on us. He was such a big, noble-hearted fellow that we had to forgive anything he did, and he would turn off every remark with a joke or some good-natured banter.

"Always plain, and a man who made use of as few frills as possible, he was hardly the man from whom such dashing bravery was expected, although we all knew that if put to the test he would give as good an account of himself as anybody. He was just that kind of a happy-go-lucky fellow. He was afraid of nothing, and would obey an order if it cost him his life. I am quite sure every man in the navy who knows him will be pleased to hear of his great achievement and rejoice with him in his success."

FIGHTING AT GUANTANAMO.

Two Americans and Fifteen Spaniards Killed—Insurgents and the Marblehead Fire on Marines.

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GUANTANAMO, June 13, (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 14.)—After two nights of hard fighting, the American flag still floats on Cuban soil over the encampment of the marine battalion. Thus far the marines have had the best of the fighting, but the situation is grave, and they are exhausted with repelling almost incessant attacks. They have little chance to rest or sleep, and the time of the arrival of the relieving troops is uncertain.

Were it not for the protecting guns of the fleet the little band would be annihilated by the Spanish troops, in overpowering numbers, from Santiago de Cuba. As it is, they probably can hold their position, but they cannot move forward until reinforced by troops.

The spot occupied by the marines is lamentably exposed, on bare ground, while surrounding it on all sides is heavy brush. The least movement in the camp is the signal for instant target practice upon the part of the Spanish sharpshooters, whose rifles carry much further than ours, though the Spaniards very rarely hit anything they aim at. It is impossible to estimate accurately the Spanish attacking force, but it is numerous. About two-thirds of this force surrounds the camp nightly, and the firing is kept up almost constantly.

Sunday Night's Battle.

After the first attack on Saturday night Lieut. Col. Huntington decided that another attempt would be made on Sunday night, and he caused intrenchments to be thrown up on all sides of the camp, and in the trenches the main part of the battalion last night waited for the attack that the Colonel was certain would come. It began a short time after dark, and from that time until daybreak the firing was incessant and at times very heavy. On the American side two men were killed and four were injured. The dead are:

Sergt. Major HENRY GOODE, shot through the right breast.

Private TAUMAN, wounded and fell off the cliff and was killed.

The injured are:

Private WALLACE, fell off the cliff and sustained a fracture of the leg.

Private MARTIN, shot through the left leg.

Private ROXBURY, shot through the arm.

Private BURKE, shot through the arm.

The first attack of the Spaniards was made at 8 o'clock, and the last shot fired by them was at about 3 o'clock in the morning. During the night the Marblehead, believing that the marines had been driven out of their camp, threw several shells into the place. The attack, however, was repulsed by the small detachment of marines without trouble. The shells of the Marblehead struck among the marines.

The fight was the first of the war in which the Cubans have co-operated with the American forces, and their co-operation was not a glittering success. At one time during the afternoon, when the marines were firing on a small detachment of Spaniards that made their appearance a short distance from the camp, the Cubans began firing without orders and sent a volley right among the Americans. There were several narrow escapes, but no one was injured.

Fifteen Dead Spaniards.

Lieut. Neville, of Company D, was sent out on scout duty, and, as on the day previous, he attacked a small stone fort. A hot fight followed and the Spaniards were driven off with loss. It was during this fight that Wallace and Tauman fell over the cliff. Fifteen dead Spaniards, including one Lieutenant, were found in the fort.

The Dolphin this morning located the Spanish water station on the ocean side of the harbor entrance, which supplied the water for the attacking force. The well was situated in a blockhouse windmill, having a small garrison. It was shelled at 2,000 yards. Excellent practice was made, the station was wrecked and canister followed the retreating Spaniards up the steep ravine. Each shell disclosed the spot where it alighted by raising a cloud of dust. They were all well placed.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago this morning, is to be followed by the Ericsson, the Foote, and other torpedo boats, and the arrival of the torpedo fleet will confirm the opinion that Admiral Sampson intends to force the harbor on the coming of the troops. Every man in the fleet is anxiously awaiting the soldiery, for it is recognized that no decisive movement is possible until the troops effect a landing.

Tired of Waiting for the Army.

Everybody is desperately tired of the present disheartening conditions. The tedious manoeuvres, the ceaseless watching, and the exasperating inactivity are telling on officers and men. At no place are the troopships more anxiously watched for than on the sun-blistered hilltop, where Lieut. Col. Huntington's 600 marines lie in rifle pits under an almost continuous hail of Spanish bullets. Forty-eight hours of practically ceaseless fighting has well-nigh wrecked the men, who arrived here incapacitated for active field duty by the long wait on the Panther. With few exceptions, however, the marines show spirit under the persistent fire of the Spanish bushwhackers, the officers particularly exhibiting the coolness and nerve of seasoned campaigners.

The flags on land and on the ships were placed at half mast at noon to-day, when Serg. Major Goode was buried on the stony hillside, about twenty paces from the spot where he fell last night. The burial service was impressive, as the men felt that their situation was desperate, and openly said that they expected to be gradually slaughtered until the arrival of the troops. The men freely criticise a policy which compels them to hold a position that could be retaken, they say, by half an hour's shelling; but not the faintest disposition is manifested to do otherwise than to fight it out.

Harbor Dragged for Mines.

The Texas, the Marblehead and the Porter have been lying close to the marines and fortifications all day, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by a temporary suspension of hostilities to coal.

Last night Lieut. Anderson of the Marblehead, with a steam launch, dragged the harbor channel for mines, and went within forty yards of the fort and the city limits. Although he did the work with the greatest care, he found not the slightest indication of explosives. He is highly commended for the clever execution of a perilous duty. His report shows that it is possible to take any light draught ships right up to the port, as the sounding gives eighteen feet in the most shallow spot in the channel. A bombardment of the city and forts of Guantanamo was expected this afternoon, but the plan was abandoned.

Despite the heat the health of the marines ashore is excellent, aside from exhaustion. On board the ships in the harbor the weather is delightfully cool, and the sailors here, like those off Santiago, are generally in good health. There is a good deal of complaint as to the short supply of food on the ships. The wardroom mess on one ship here sat down to-day to corned beef and hard tack. The officers of many vessels complain of the shortage of necessaries, like flour, potatoes, and ice.

HOBSON'S EXCHANGE PROPOSED

American Gunboat Goes to Havana with a Flag of Truce—Blanco Not Decided.

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HAVANA, June 14.—This afternoon an American gunboat appeared off Havana Harbor with a flag of truce. When she arrived within a short distance of the fort, Lieut. Col. Ramos, on board the Spanish gunboat Flecha, went to meet her.

This correspondent understands that the Americans proposed an exchange of the prisoners, or some of them, captured with the Spanish steamer Argonauta for the American prisoners taken at Santiago de Cuba at the sinking of the United States collier Merrimac.

Gen. Blanco, it is also understood, gave no definite answer to the American proposal, alleging that he had received no instructions from the Madrid Government on the subject.

MERRIMAC'S CREW PROMOTED.

The Men Advanced and Her Commander to be Rewarded Later.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Substantial recognition has been given by the Navy Department to the members of the gallant crew who took the Merrimac into the entrance of Santiago Harbor and sunk her across the channel under the very muzzles of the Spanish guns.

This evening official recognition was taken of their valor when Secretary Long signed the orders to Admiral Sampson directing the promotion of all the members of the crew. Lieut. Hobson's reward will come later through Congress.

The men still linger in a Spanish prison, but when they return again to their ships their promotions will be awaiting them.

The orders sent to Admiral Sampson tonight direct the promotion of the men as follows:

Daniel Montague, master at arms, to be a boatswain, from $50 a month to $1,300 a year.

George Cheretts, gunner's mate, to be a gunner, from $50 a month to $1,300 a year.

Rudolph Clausen, Osborne Deignan, and

Continued on Page 2.

SHAFTER'S ARMY OFF AT LAST

Sailed from Tampa for Santiago Yesterday Noon.

FIFTY-THREE SHIPS IN LINE

Thirty-five Transports, Fourteen Convoys, and Four Tenders.

A GRAND SPECTACLE

Signal for Departure Given from the Seguranca, Gen. Shafter's Flagship.

TAMPA, June 14.—The fleet of transports sailed for Cuba at noon to-day. They made a magnificent spectacle as they formed into two columns down the bay at the first rendezvous, twenty-five miles or so from Port Tampa. The troopships carry the largest invading army that any single country has ever sent such a distance, and the largest expedition that has been organized by any nation since the Crimean war.

It numbers more than 20,000 men. The movement of the fleet lacked something of majesty and splendor. They did not leave the port at the same time, but dropped down the bay one at a time, and so quietly that they were scarcely missed from the fleet that was dispersing, to form again near the Gulf.

Some left yesterday afternoon, others followed at night, and the rest steamed out in the dull gray of the early morning.

Last night there was some little cheering and band playing as the transports left their moorings, but it was spiritless. On some of the ships Southern airs were played and Southern songs were sung. "Dixie" has proved by far the most popular song of the expedition, and was played last night whenever a ship passed out into the harbor.

"America" was played by several bands, and "The Star-Spangled Banner," of course. But outside of this music and an occasional cheer, the departure of the expedition was unmarked by enthusiasm or any display of popular interest.

The fleet of transports consisted of 35 vessels, 4 tenders, and 14 convoys. These are all now upon the Gulf of Mexico, headed to the southward until they pass Key West at least.

If the destination be Cuba, they will continue their present course until Cape Antonio, at the west of the island, is doubled, when an easterly course will be sailed until they reach the vicinity of Santiago.

The actual embarkation of the troops began on Monday, June 6. The work proceeded diligently until late the following Wednesday afternoon, when, after the departure of several vessels, an order came calling a halt in the proceedings.

The Castine was dispatched at once to overhaul the disappearing vessels and recall them. They all came back but one, the City of Washington, which was reported to be aground down the bay.

It has been learned since, however, that this vessel had outstripped the messenger until the coast of Cuba was actually sighted. Neither the Washington nor the Castine returned to Port Tampa until Saturday.

The alleged cause of the delay was the report that the Hornet while out scouting had sighted several Spanish vessels. Like a wet blanket came the order to halt. Cheerfulness was displaced by keen disappointment.

Two questions were on every tongue: "Has Spain surrendered?" "Has our fleet met with a reverse?" The former met with the more ready belief, many believing the words in the order, "indefinitely postponed," meant peace.

Final Preparations to Sail.

Newspaper men were told confidentially on Friday night that they had better go aboard. The following day it was stated openly that the sailing would occur on Sunday noon. The rush of the previous Monday was repeated.

Gen. Miles and his staff went to Port Tampa Sunday morning at 6:30 to deliver parting instructions. During a heavy rain squall on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, while the transports were straining at their cables, the little tug Captain Sam steamed from ship to ship megaphoning the order "Stand ready to sail at daybreak."

Above the roar of the storm wild cheers were heard, and a bright flash of lightning revealed the soldiers standing in the rain, waving their wet hats and hurrahing.

When morning broke the piers were lined with transports and the docks were crowded with box cars, flat cars, stock cars, baggage and express cars. Most of these were crowded with soldiers who were cheered until their ears ached and who cheered in turn until hoarse.

Horses and mules were kicking up clouds of dust and the sun poured down its hot rays on the sweltering mass of humanity. Thus Sunday passed, the transports at the docks and those in midstream receiving their quotas of men and the necessaries to sustain them, but still the fleet did not start. Gen. Miles again went to the port Monday on an early train, and the stirring scenes were continued.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning the funnels of the transports began to pour forth volumes of black smoke. The Olivette, Margaret, Matoo, and Laura were visiting the fleet, giving water to one, troops to another, animals, and equipments to another.

Along the pier could be heard the voices of the transport commanders as they gave their orders to cut loose. Finally the gangplanks were pulled in, the lines were cast off, and the engines were put in motion.

The Order of Departure.

The vessels backed into the bay and anchored to await the order to sail. All eyes were riveted on the Seguranca, the flagship.

After giving the final signal she pointed her prow down the bay. In a few minutes the City of Washington, Rio Grande, Cherokee, Iroquois, and Whitney followed.

These were the only vessels to depart in the forenoon, some of them going over to St. Petersburg to procure water.

Gen. Miles, evidently becoming impatient, embarked on the Tarpon at 12:30 and went out among the fleet, going as far down the bay as St. Petersburg and not returning until 4 o'clock.

In the meantime other transports were steaming down the bay, including the Morgan, Vigilancia, San Marcos, Clinton, Yucatan, Stillwater, Berkshire, Olivette, Santiago, Arkansas, Seneca, Saratoga, Miami, Leona, Breakwater, and Comal.

By the time these vessels had moved away darkness had enveloped the remaining ships, from whose sides glimmered long rows of lights. The Knickerbocker and the Orizaba had many supplies to take on during the night.

These being the last to load, they were eager to complete the task for fear they might be left. They joined the fleet this morning, and then the final order to sail was given.

The Vessels and Troops.

The following is a list of the vessels and their troops:

MIAMI—Ninth Cavalry, one battalion Sixth Infantry, one battalion Tenth Infantry.

SANTIAGO—Ninth Infantry, hospital corps, Gen. Kent's headquarters.

GUSSIE—Three hundred mules, fifty packers and teamsters.

CHEROKEE—One battalion Twelfth Infantry, one battalion Seventh Infantry, one Gatling battalion.

SENECA—Eighth Infantry.

ALAMO—Battalion of engineers, one battalion of Tenth Infantry, two troops of Tenth Cavalry.

COMAL—Two light batteries of First Artillery, one field hospital, one squadron of Tenth Cavalry, sixty horses.

YUCATAN—One battalion of Second Infantry, 8 troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

BERKSHIRE—Two light batteries of Second Artillery.

WHITNEY—Three hundred and fifty mules, 50 packers and teamsters.

OLIVETTE—Hospital ship, Second Hospital Corps, newspaper men.

SEGURANCA—Gen. Shafter's headquarters, First Infantry.

KNICKERBOCKER—Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

CONCHO—Fortieth Infantry, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

FLORIDA—Disabled by collision with the Miami.

CITY OF WASHINGTON—Twenty-fourth Infantry, one battalion Twenty-first Infantry.

ALLEGHENY—Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, detachment Sixth Cavalry, 100 animals.

SAN MARCOS—Gen. Hawkins's headquarters, Sixteenth Infantry, one battalion Second Infantry.

DECATUR H. MILLER—One battalion Seventh Infantry, 50 teamsters and 300 mules.

SARATOGA—Thirteenth Infantry, one battalion Twenty-first Infantry.

LEONA—Gen. Young's headquarters, First Cavalry, one squadron Tenth Cavalry.

RIO GRANDE—Gen. Sumner's headquarters, Third and Sixth Cavalry.

VIGILANCIA—Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

ORIZABA—Twenty-second Infantry, siege guns, two battalions heavy artillery, 125 mules.

IROQUOIS—Gen. Chaffee's headquarters, Seventeenth Infantry, one battalion Twelfth Infantry.

MATTEAWAN—Gen. Bates's headquarters, Twentieth Infantry, two troops Second Cavalry, 368 horses and mules.

ARKANSAS—Detachment second Cavalry, 113 animals, equipments of Third Artillery.

STILLWATER—Troop A, Second Cavalry, 168 horses.

BREAKWATER—Third Infantry.

MORGAN—Troop C, Second Cavalry, 100 animals.

CLINTON—Companies B and D, Second Infantry, 200 horses.

CUMBERLAND and MANTEO—Miscellaneous.

KENNOWAH—Water boat.

RESOLUTE—Collier.

STEAM BARGE LAURA—Machinery and derricks.

The Fleet of Convoys.

The convoys for the transport fleet are the Indiana, Detroit, Scorpion, Vesuvius, Helena, Castine, Annapolis, Panther, Hornet, Manning, Bancroft, Wampatuck, Eagle, and Wasp.

After passing the bar at the entrance of Port Tampa Harbor the fleet will assume the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

First Column—Miami, Santiago, Gussie, Cherokee, and Seneca.

Second Column—Berkshire, Whitney, Olivette, Seguranca, and Iroquois.

Third Column—Allegheny, San Marcos, Miller, Saratoga, and Morgan.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Column—Matteawan, Comal, Yucatan, Arkansas, and Alamo.

Second Column—Stillwater, Clinton, City of Washington, Breakwater, and Concho.

Third Column—Rio Grande, Vigilancia, Orizaba, Knickerbocker, and Leona.

The columns will be 800 yards apart, containing five vessels abreast, 400 yards apart. Between the two divisions will be a space of 1,000 yards. The two divisions will be alike in formation. The consorts will occupy points of vantage completely surrounding the troopships.

The Olivette sails under the protection of the Red Cross, and to-day all correspondents had to indorse the appropriate regulations of the Geneva Convention. It is a hospital ship. There is some sickness aboard, but no danger is anticipated, although some of the fifty newspaper men fear that they may reach Cuba unfit for their work in the field.

The Seventy-first New York Regiment sailed on one of the largest and best boats of the fleet, the Vigilancia. Major Bell said last night that the Seventy-first came into the army and went on this invasion better equipped than any regiment of the regulars. He said also that the men were in fine health and spirits, and eager to go.

THE LONG DELAY AT TAMPA.

No Explanation, but Many Theories in Washington Regarding Its Cause.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Official information reached Washington to-day to the effect that the fleet of transports with troops for Santiago, which was supposed to have left yesterday for Cuba, had not sailed up to an early hour this morning. Later advices show that a start actually was made yesterday, but that the movement dragged and that many of the ships did not move until some time this forenoon. It is supposed that all the vessels are now fairly under way. Allowing three days for the trip, Gen. Shafter's forces will be in the vicinity of Santiago by Friday noon.

Something like dismay is caused among army officers by reading the detailed accounts from Tampa of the embarkation and departure of the expedition to Santiago. No one in any of the departments can quite understand why, after so much opportunity had been afforded to learn all the facilities and conditions, it was not possible to reduce the actual work of shipping the troops without confusion and in a much shorter time than appears to have been required.

Some time before the 15,000 men were shipped at Tampa a force of about 4,000 troops was sent by ship from Mobile to Tampa. Word came one day that they were to be moved, and the next day a dispatch arrived saying that they had left. There was never any account of delays or confusion. It is not understood here whether these troops were disembarked at Tampa to be again embarked, but if they remained on board the transports the difficulties were reduced by about one-third in the number of men and their equipments to be put on board when Gen. Shafter was ready to depart.

A full week has been used up at Tampa in getting the 15,000 men of the Santiago expedition afloat, and presumably on the way to their destination. War Department people now talk with some concern about the handling of this force when it shall reach its Cuban destination. At Tampa there was a pier, or piers, up to which the ships were tied while men and baggage were put aboard. A railroad brought the men, baggage, guns, provisions, tents, and ammunition to the side of the ship, but with all these advantages it has taken a whole week to get the expedition off.

Difficult to Land in Cuba.

A very well informed army officer says that the southern coast of Cuba is rough and difficult of approach at most points, and a good deal of the time the water is too rough for comfortable landing from vessels moored in the open road. The men, horses, baggage, and provisions now on the transports must be lightered ashore unless the Government expects to take a harbor well supplied with terminal facilities, which is not expected. To get the men ashore will be a simple matter, compared with the difficulty of landing animals and heavy equipments.

"It will not be a Summer afternoon matter," said the officer. "The troops will be landed under cover of the guns of the fighting ships if a hostile reception is accorded to them. Their first business will be to secure themselves against attack. Then the landing of their equipments will follow, and it is bound to be a tedious matter, as it will be done by the aid of lighters. It is probable that it will take not less than three weeks to land the expedition that was loaded on shipboard in a week.

"After we have heard about the landing of this expedition, we shall begin to understand why Gen. Miles was opposed to sending out 60,000 men at once, before the War Department was satisfied that they had been properly drilled, seasoned, and disciplined. With 60,000 men to ship at Tampa the confusion and delay would have been increased. It is inevitable that there shall be some confusion at the Cuban end of the trip, and that confusion would have been possibly four times greater with four times the number of troops."

Place of Landing Unknown.

If it is definitely known whether Gen. Shafter will land his forces in Guantanamo Bay, the War Department does not communicate the information. It is suggested that the landing place may be much nearer to Santiago. The distance from Guantanamo to Santiago, which is something like thirty miles, is a prodigious one to be overcome by marching in a mountainous country without roads. The transports will be at hand, however, if it is determined to use Guantanamo as a base, and a movement of the troops could be made in a few days, barring the delays that have been found to be incidental to loading and unloading. A movement at Caimanera to send 10,000 or 15,000 men toward Santiago would, it is estimated, give the Spanish at Santiago about a week's notice to prepare for an assault.

There is no expectation that the land forces will begin operations at once to attempt to capture Santiago by assault, and then to depend upon using the harbor after it has been countermined and the entrance cleared by blowing up the wreck of the Merrimac. The undertaking is considered one of two great dimensions to be accomplished in short order. Indeed, there are some army men who look for a prolonged siege of Santiago and many desperate encounters between the troops of the United States and Spain before a decided result is reported. Still the capture may be a matter of briefer time than is imagined by the War Department people, and much will depend, it is admitted, upon the view obtained by Gen. Shafter after he has seen the country and consulted with Admiral Sampson. That first consultation may destroy all the preconceived notions of the sanguine and the anxious at the War Department and the White House.

There is a stronger disposition now than heretofore to obtain the co-operation of the insurgents at Santiago. They have not yet made a very deep impression upon the army, but it is admitted that they may possess many qualifications to render them invaluable allies in occupying the Spanish forces while the attack is being made by Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson.

Fixing the Responsibility.

Now that the troops have actually started, there is much discussion of the probable causes of the delay in moving the expedition. While there has been no definite information to show that the delay was unnecessary, there has been much conjecture supplemented by newspaper dispatches and letters.

Some of these make it plain that the plans for moving were not fully thought out, or else that they were greatly interfered with by conflicting orders and instructions. It is inconceivable that the War Department undertook to give specific instructions, as the War Department knew as little about the conditions at Tampa as anybody not in official position could have been expected to know.

The first theory that is heard here is that

the orders to move were sent as an afterthought, and when the commanding officer had been assured that orders to depart were not to be looked for in at least a week. But this does not quite dispose of the opinion generally entertained that the officers of the army ought to have been prepared for orders to move at any moment. Not a few army officers are convinced, from what they hear in advance of the report of Gen. Miles, that he was opposed to the departure at this time, believing that another week or two in camp would benefit the troops.

Naval officers scout the suggestion that the delay in the movement of the expedition is to be attributed to the Navy Department. From that department it is learned that there was some dispute at Tampa as to whether the convoy was to be met at Tampa Bay or at Key West, and it is asserted, with some positiveness, that while Gen. Shafter was willing to venture with the transports and such war vessels as were at Tampa and to meet the full convoy at Key West, Gen. Miles insisted that the transports should not move until the naval escort was present in full force.

Division of Authority.

Although no army officer ventures to express the opinion outright, there are many intimations that the Santiago expedition would have been carried out more promptly if some one officer had been clothed with full authority and responsibility for its conduct.

An officer in a department that is brought into intimate relations with the army says that it will be found that the delay was caused in great measure by the discovery, after the troops were shipped, that much of their stuff was left behind through lack of organization and that it was absolutely necessary that the deficiencies discovered in the fitting out of the fleet should be made good before starting.

"This bungling departure," said a critical army officer, "will insure better results in the handling of the Puerto Rico expedition. Gen. Coppinger has had the opportunity to see what should be provided for and guarded against, and if he is not surrounded by persons who wish to form part of a 'grand stand' show he will undoubtedly discharge his duties in a businesslike, prompt, and creditable manner.

"Gen. Shafter has not gained anything by having his army under the wing of the families of the army. He would undoubtedly have been more prompt if the headquarters of the army had been continued at Washington. It is my opinion that he will do better after he reaches Cuba than he did at Tampa."

GEN. MILES DISCIPLINED.

A Private Soldier on Guard Checked Him While Smoking.

TAMPA, Fla., June 14.—Smoking is prohibited on the wharf where the transports are, and signs in English and Spanish are posted to that effect. Private T. W. Snelling of Company G, First Illinois, was on guard there yesterday when he saw a rotund man in full uniform walking and conversing with a gray-haired, straight, soldierly looking gentleman, dressed plainly in black, and wearing a straw hat. Both were smoking, and continued to do so till their path was barred by a Springfield rifle.

"You must stop smoking, gentlemen," said Snelling. Just then he caught sight of a Major General's insignia on the shoulder of one. "Yes, certainly," calmly observed the smokers, grinding their weeds under their heels.

Later Snelling ascertained that he had called to terms none other than Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter.

THE ARMY FOR PUERTO RICO.

Camp Sites Considered with a View to Its Embarkation—Delay Expected in Its Departure.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The special commission of army experts, headed by Secretary of War Alger's confidential adviser and military aide, Major Hopkins, which was sent South ten days ago to investigate sites for camps for forces now in the field, returned to-day and is now engaged in the preparation of its report. Until the report is submitted to the Secretary of War and the President it will not be made public. Meantime, there is a very definite understanding that the commission will not report any one location as the most desirable site for a camp, but will set forth the facts about each city visited, with a view to putting the War Department in possession of all the data necessary to make up a decision.

It is recognized that more than one new camp may be needed, if the policy of putting fewer men in each, which is being considered, is adopted, and several of the points investigated may be used sooner or later. The commission will describe the exact advantages and disadvantages of each in its report.

No decision as to the point of embarkation for the Puerto Rican expedition has been reached, pending the commission's report. It seems to rest between Fernandina, Savannah, and Charleston. Jacksonville is ruled out by the shallow water on its bar. The War Department is informed that the depth at Fernandina is sufficient for any of its transports, and it is certain that either Savannah or Charleston will admit the ordinary coastwise steamers that make up the fleet. The hope of the department authorities is to make the point of embarkation the camp of concentration so as to avoid the reshipment of men and supplies, but it is possible that the fear of yellow fever may cause the establishment of the rendezvous at some interior and highly elevated point.

The confident predictions of War Department officials that the Puerto Rican expedition will be ready to sail in two weeks is accepted with reserve by close observers who have noted the time required to make ready and ship the Santiago force. That was made up of regulars, and when it is reflected that many regiments of volunteers are to go to San Juan it is reasoned that there will be even greater delays. Santiago must be taken first, so as to release a portion of the regulars sent there for the move on Puerto Rico and make Admiral Sampson's formidable fleet available for the bombardment of San Juan.

AFFAIRS AT PUERTO RICO.

Steamship Captains Describe the Effect of the Bombardment.

Two Captains of British vessels which arrived yesterday from Puerto Rico tell stories that in one particular do not agree. Capt. Angrove of the steamer Tyrian says the Spaniards consider San Juan impregnable to any fleet in the world and believe Admiral Sampson's fleet did the best it could and retired because it had to.

Capt. Hudson of the steamer Darlington says the Puerto Ricans are worried and fear the United States fleet will return to complete the havoc.

The Tyrian was at San Juan a week and sailed from there June 6. Saving four or five holes in the fort, Capt. Angrove says, there was little apparent damage from the bombardment. It had possibly been in worse condition, but the Spaniards had made repairs and the shore battery was more effective than ever. A shell had gone through a church, an Englishman had been reported killed in the streets by an American shell, this being a new feature of the Spanish stories; a gun had been dismounted, and two or three Spanish officers were killed, but that was about all. The Spaniards had placed two or three unexploded shells on exhibition marked "Presents from the Yankees."

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror was in port, repairs having been made on her boilers, and she was in readiness to sail at a moment's notice. The auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XIII. was also there, and three or four small gunboats were on patrol duty. There were said to be 15,000 Spanish troops on the island. The streets of San Juan were full of them. There were band concerts every evening, but martial law practically prevailed, and people were expected to be indoors by 10 P. M. Foreigners, at least, were apt to be intercepted after that hour.

Well-to-do residents have placed their families in the country, and go back and forth to business. Business is bad, prices are high, and the taxes are extortionate. The merchants have to give over to the Government about two-thirds of their profits. Half of the people would welcome a change of government. Capt. Hudson of the Darlington said that at the several ports of Puerto Rico at which he touched things were very quiet. The natives, however, were excited, not knowing how soon the United States fleet of warships might appear along the coast. The cruisers St. Paul and St. Louis had been cruising around the island. A strong feeling in favor of the United States prevailed everywhere.

In the War

of 1861-65 prices on all necessities advanced rapidly. Even dollar medicines were at one time sold at $1.50. The present war may have a similar effect. Be wise and prudent TO-DAY by buying at least a year's supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, the most essential family medicines. Thousands of people tell of wonderful cures by these medicines, and millions testify to their intrinsic merit. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

AMERICA'S GREATEST MEDICINE.

SPAIN LOOKS TO GERMANY.

Proposition to Offer Concessions in Return for Intervention—No Peace Negotiations Yet.

MADRID, June 14.—The Spanish press has increased its optimism, based on the belief that Germany intends to prevent a bombardment of Manila, by making a naval demonstration. The newspapers urge sacrifices with the view of securing Germany's assistance, and political leaders express themselves in favor of offering Germany the following concessions in return for her "taking the initiative in checking America":

First—Naval stations and coaling stations in Spanish Oceania.

Second—Spanish concurrence in the development of Germany's commercial and political relations with Morocco.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almedovar de Rio, told the newspaper men this afternoon that the Spanish Government had not taken any step in the direction of peace negotiations. The Minister also said he had not received any confirmation of the reported third attack on Santiago de Cuba.

The Minister for War, Gen. Correa, declares the situation at Manila is better than was supposed. He says Captain General Augustin has concentrated 20,000 men for the defense of the city, and his batteries of artillery are asserted to comprise 199 long-range guns.

SPANISH FOURS HEAVIER.

They Close Fractionally Lower in London and Paris.

LONDON, June 14.—Spanish fours closed at 84 3-16, a net loss of 3-16.

The Stock Exchange was largely deserted to-day, owing to the opening of the Ascot week of racing. There was a general dullness in business, especially in the case of American securities. The general sentiment indicated inactivity, with a declining tendency for the next fortnight.

PARIS, June 14.—Spanish fours opened at 34⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 34 7-16. They closed at 34¼, a net loss of 3-16.

Business was calm on the Bourse to-day. Early realizations caused a reaction, but prices closed steadier. Spanish fours were heavier, and Rio Tintos were easier, owing to the decline in the price of copper.

MADRID, June 14.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 62.60. Gold was quoted at 85.25.

LISBON, June 14.—Gold was quoted here to-day at 80½.

Don Carlos Takes Counsel.

LONDON, June 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Spanish colony here alleges that Don Carlos recently visited Paris secretly to take counsel of influential friends as to the course to be pursued by him.

SPIES MUST LEAVE CANADA.

Madrid Hears that Senor du Bosc and Lieut. Carranza Have Been "Invited" to Depart.

MADRID, June 14.—It was announced officially to-day that Señor du Bosc, the former Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Lieut. Carranza, the former Spanish Naval Attaché at Washington, have been "invited" to leave Canada, owing to the "Canadian authorities having intercepted a letter which Lieut. Carranza addressed to the Minister of Marine, giving an account of the condition of the American ports' fortifications."

French Customs Officials Alert.

LONDON, June 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Chronicle says:

"The French customs officials have been instructed to keep a sharp watch along the coast between Saint-Jean-de-Luz, southwest of Bayonne, and Fort du Socoa for any landing of arms or other supplies."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of the first page to the right of the title.

The area of low pressure, central over the lakes Monday evening, has moved eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An area of high pressure covers the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and a second depression is central to the north of Montana. The pressure continues high in the East Gulf States. The barometer has risen in the lake regions and the central valleys; it has fallen on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is higher in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England. It is lower throughout the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred generally in New England, the Atlantic Gulf States, and occasionally in the Rocky Mountain district. The weather will be generally fair in New England and the lake regions. Showers are indicated for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and occasionally on the middle Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will be cooler in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	80	70	74
6 A. M.	58	68	76
9 A. M.	64	74	80
12 M.	72	81	85
4 P. M.	76	85	87
6 P. M.	73	85	86
9 P. M.	69	79	80
12 P. M.	60	75	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80⅝
Weather Bureau	77¼
Corresponding date 1897	66½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 68 degrees at 0 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91, and at 8 P. M. 64.

TROOPS IN NO DANGER

Continued from Page 1.

— Murphy, coxswains, to be chief boatswain's mates, an increase of $20 a month.

George F. Phillips, machinist, to be chief machinist, from $40 a month to $70 a month.

Francis Kelly, water tender, to be chief machinist, from $67 a month to $70 a month.

In addition to the promotions, steps have already been taken toward the presentation of medals to Constructor Hobson and the members of his gallant crew.

What new honors await Constructor Hobson, who planned and executed the brilliant coup, have not as yet been disclosed.

SAMPSON'S SUPPLY OF COAL.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The rumor which a Madrid dispatch says Capt. Gen. Blanco thought it worth while to cable to that city, that the American fleet off Santiago is short of coal, develops the fact that Admiral Sampson is being supplied with that all-important commodity with greater liberality, perhaps, than was ever before known in naval warfare. Recognizing that coal means more to a battleship than ammunition even, Commodore Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, has been sending it to the scene of activity in southern waters in vast quantities ever since the war began.

The stock of fuel accumulated in this country and the fleet of colliers provided for conveying it to the fighting ships make it practically impossible for any of them to suffer for lack of it. The records of the bureau show that there are some eight Government colliers now with the fleets in front of Santiago or en route there, with between 19,000 and 20,000 tons of coal on board, all of the best Pocahontas brand. As soon as these colliers are emptied they will return and get fresh cargoes, keeping up a constant flow.

The extraordinary demands of the war have made it impossible for the bureau to form anything like an approximate estimate of the amount of coal needed by the fleet. Commodore Bradford concluded, therefore, that the only way to be sure of having enough on hand at any one time was to send more than the ships could possibly use at forced draught, and the only way to use at forced draught, and the only way to send it before it was needed. Acting on that principle, he has succeeded in avoiding a shortage at any place at any time since the war began.

To Repair a Santiago Cable.

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PORT AU PRINCE, June 14.—The Haitian steamer Mancel, chartered by the cable company, and carrying cable and cable-repairing apparatus, left last evening for Cape Haitien. It is said that she goes to re-establish cable communication between Mole St. Nicholas and Santiago de Cuba.

Plan to Reinforce Gen. Pando.

LONDON, June 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen. Pando, in command in the Santiago district and Eastern Cuba, will shortly be reinforced, in order that he may simultaneously defeat the rebels and prevent the disembarkation of American troops."

SAMPSON'S PROMOTION CERTAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Acting Admiral William T. Sampson, commanding the naval forces operating in the West Indies, whose actual rank in the navy is that of Captain, will become a Commodore on the 3d prox. by the statutory retirement for age of Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, who is now the ranking officer of the navy.

In the event of the sucessful performance of the important duties assigned him in the West Indies, including the capture and occupation of Santiago de Cuba and San Juan de Puerto Rico, of which his friends have no doubt whatever, Capt. Sampson is also assured of further promotion to the actual rank of Rear Admiral, being the highest grade to which he can attain unless Congress shall re-create the grade of Admiral or Vice Admiral for his special benefit. Those offices were established during the civil war, and lapsed with the death of their last incumbents, Admiral Porter and Vice Admiral Rowan.

SPANISH WAR NEWS.

Reports of Operations at Santiago and Elsewhere.

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From a Spanish Correspondent.

HAVANA, June 14.—This morning two American cruisers and a "dispatch boat" opened fire against the batteries at the entrance to the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, discharging between fifty and sixty shots of different calibre. The batteries at Castillo del Morro and Castillo de la Zocapa answered the fire, and the American warships retired. At the Zocapa Battery three men were slightly wounded.

Last evening about 11 o'clock the batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor fired upon an American vessel which had approached too near the harbor mouth. Five shots were fired from the batteries, which were answered by two shots from the American warship.

Yesterday, about noon, what appeared to be a merchantman was sighted off Cienfuegos, about ten miles from shore. The Spanish gunboat Diego Velasquez went to ascertain her character. When the stranger was within a distance of five miles it was seen that she was a cruiser. She hoisted the American flag and opened fire on the Diego Velasquez, to which the latter replied. At the same moment the Lince batteries opened fire, compelling the American cruiser to retreat, apparently damaged. The Diego Velasquez was slightly damaged.

The Spanish troops have destroyed an insurgent camp at Palma Larga. Having overtaken a numerous band of insurgents in the district of Seanguas de Cuyamas, they took the insurgent position after a hard fight, dispersing the insurgents, who left ten dead upon the field. The Spaniards captured a number of rifles, 2,000 cartridges, and the clothing and other effects of the insurgents, as well as taking six prisoners. The Spanish loss was one killed and a Lieutenant and ten soldiers wounded.

Herr Falk, the German Consul General, accompanied by the Civil Governor of Havana, has visited the Fosos district and informed himself personally of the condition of the poor in the asylum there.

The British steamer Adula will leave Cienfuegos on Thursday, June 16, for Vera Cruz.

LIEUT. COL. ROWAN HERE.

Officer Who Took Dispatches to Garcia Assigned to a Regiment of Immunes.

Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan, United States Army, who is staying for a few days at the Windsor Hotel, is one of the few officers in the Government service to whom the opportunity has come to achieve distinction in the present war. He has received his reward in the form of a substantial promotion in rank, and within a few days will resume active duty.

When the war began he was Lieut. Rowan of the Ninth Infantry. On account of his knowledge of Spanish and of the geography of Cuba he was selected to take dispatches from the War Department to Gen. Calixto Garcia in the interior of Cuba, and by his success in carrying out his difficult and dangerous mission he won his present rank. He has been assigned to one of the regiments of immunes, which is to be known as the Sixth United States Volunteers. The regiment is being recruited in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Lieut. Rowan left Washington on April 9 under orders to visit Gen. Garcia's camp and ascertain certain facts regarding the strength of the insurgents, and the possibility of their co-operating with the United States forces in case of war. He went first to Kingston, Jamaica, where he remained a few days awaiting instructions. On April 23 he started from Kingston for Cuba in an open sailboat, accompanied by a Cuban guide. A landing was effected about fifty miles west of Guantanamo, and Lieut. Rowan soon made his way to Garcia's camp and obtained the information desired by the Washington authorities. Returning to the coast, he proceeded to Nassau in an open boat, and from there returned to the United States.

Lieut. Col. Rowan went to Irvington yesterday to visit friends. He will return to this city to-day, and to-morrow will go to Washington to receive his new commission, after which he will join his regiment.

PLIGHT OF VOLUNTEERS

Hardships Endured at Chickamauga Described in a Letter from Col. Duffy.

NOT A CENT OF PAY RECEIVED

Men Compelled to Wear Winter Clothing—Food Mainly Pork and Beans —Relief from Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

A letter sent by Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, describing the hardships to which the soldiers in the South are subjected, has aroused a great deal of comment, and has also brought the Friendly Sons immediately to the aid of the regiment.

In his letter Col. Duffy points first to the fact that the men under him have been in service nearly seven weeks, and for more than three weeks of that time in the service of the State of New York. During all this time the men have not received a cent of pay, and their consequent condition is almost pitiable. When they left Camp Black they were provided with heavy Winter underwear, which they have been compelled to wear in the sweltering weather of Chickamauga.

The food for the most part has consisted of pork and beans. The men revolt at the very sight of it, and many are sick. Their shoes are worn, and, altogether, they are not in condition to confront the rigors of a campaign which is likely to be carried on in a climate still more enervating than the one in which they now find themselves.

State Authorities Blamed.

The note running through Col. Duffy's letter is not of complaint against the Federal Government, which, he says, is doing its best to alleviate these conditions, but against the State authorities, who, in all these weeks have not been able to give the men the pay justly due to them.

"For if the men had money," Col. Duffy says, "they could buy many of the little things that are now denied them, and would be perfectly willing to spend their own funds to vary, if only for a little while, the routine of camp rations, and to provide themselves with suitable underclothing and shoes. We know that campaigning is not a frolic, and that as soldiers we cannot expect to be coddled and fed on delicacies, but when some of these things could be purchased if the men had their own money now long past due them from the State, the situation becomes even harder than ordinary."

Col. Duffy refers to the spirit of the Friendly Sons in relieving distress, and suggests that if the idea meets with the society's approval a fund might be raised for the men, to be expended for them until such a time as their pay is forthcoming.

The response of the society was prompt. So as not to raise too large an amount, a circular was at once sent to each member, signed by Justice O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, as Treasurer, and Edward J. McGuire, as Secretary, asking each of the 450 members to contribute not more than $10 toward a fund to relieve the pressing needs of the regiment, any surplus remaining to be turned over to Major John Byrne, to be used for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Protective Association, of which Major Byrne is President.

The members appealed to answered quickly, and the following day Col. Duffy was told to draw on Mr. Crimmins to the extent of $500. Yesterday Mr. Crimmins sent another $500 to Col. Duffy, and it was said last night that the drafts would be kept up as long as Col. Duffy says there is any need of money.

Both Mr. Crimmins and Mr. McGuire are outspoken in their denunciation of two different branches of the Government, which they claim are responsible for this condition of affairs among the soldiers. Mr. McuGire said:

"Col. Duffy's letter to us was one of the most manly and straightforward letters I ever read. There was no kick or grumble; indeed, he even sought to justify the Government for its treatment of the men and said it was making every effort to alleviate their condition. But he did not try to disguise the fact that our great State of New York is in debt to its soldiers, and seems to be making little effort to pay the obligation. That is a shameful condition, and I can see no excuse for it.

Pay Rolls Were Made Out Long Ago.

"I know that the pay rolls were made out and forwarded at the time of the muster in, and I will not believe that a sufficient force of clerks could not have been put to work to have them in shape before this had there been an honest effort to do so.

"The trouble is that our National Guard officials have been for the most part tin soldiers, who thought they never had to do anything else than wear gold lace, and now that they are confronted with a condition that calls for action and ability they are all at sea. It seems a shame indeed that under these conditions private individuals should have to be called on to put a few pennies in the purses of the soldiers of the State and Nation."

John D. Crimmins, while denouncing the inaction of the State officials, said that the United States Government was also to blame for the condition of affairs. He said that what was true of the Sixty-ninth was doubtless also true of every other regiment from this State.

"Such a state of affairs," said Mr. Crimmins, "might be expected from bankrupt Spain, but not from a rich and resourceful country like our own. We have plenty of money, and there is no question of being able to get all we want. I know cases where men sold boots and equipment to the Government and were paid within twenty-four hours, yet our soldiers have to wait for their pay and suffer."

The officers who are now here recruiting are very guarded in statements about conditions in Chickamauga, and prefer to take the stand that if the men are short of rations it is the fault of the cooks.

ROBERT McMILLAN MISSING.

His Friends in Pearl River Are Becoming Anxious Over His Absence.

The relatives and friends of Robert McMillan, a florist of Pearl River, N. Y., who came to this city June 4 to collect money, are becoming alarmed over his inexplicable absence from home. He has not been heard from since about 7 o'clock on the evening of his arrival in New York, when he left the florists' commission house of John T. Raynor at 49 West Twenty-eighth Street.

It was believed that McMillan had a large sum of money in his possession at the time. An examination of the records at Police Headquarters last night extending from June 4 to the present time show no man of that name has been arrested or met with an accident in this city.

During that time, however, nearly a dozen unidentified bodies of drowned men have been taken to the Morgue. Two of these were found in the North River. One of these is that of a man about thirty-five years old, light hair and moustache, five feet six inches tall, weighing about 140 pounds, wearing a blue coat and vest, and light brown trousers. Another appeared about the same age, 160 pounds in weight, dark hair and moustache, and wore a gray suit and white tie.

At the station house of the Nineteenth Precinct, where McMillan was last seen. It was said that no man of any considerable means had been arrested, assaulted, or injured by accident within the past two weeks.

The Degree of Pocahontas.

The third annual convention of the Great Council of the Degree of Pocahontas, the woman's branch of the Order of Red Men, began yesterday at the Gramercy Lyceum, in West Twenty-third Street. Representatives from about 150 lodges throughout the State were present. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the City Council and the representative of the Mayor, made the opening address, welcoming the order to the city, and Ida M. Irwin of Rochester responded, after which the entire gathering sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Webster's International Dictionary continues to be the standard of the United States Supreme Court, the Government Printing Office, and the Executive departments generally. Nearly everybody who has to rely on a dictionary in evryday work relies on Webster's. It is authoritative.—Adv.

MANILA'S FALL IMMINENT

Admiral Dewey Surprised at the Success Which Has Attended the Rebel Arms.

SPANIARDS BEING DRIVEN IN

The Churches and Hospitals Crowded with the Wounded—The City's Garrison in Need of Food and Rest.

LONDON, June 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, forwarding advices he has received from Manila up to June 8, says:

"On June 5 the insurgents forced the passage of the Zapote River and captured Las Pinus and Paranaki. Since then, up to the time my advices left Manila, the fighting had been continuous and the Spaniards were being gradually driven in.

"The fall of the city seems imminent before the arrival of the American forces. Manila is absolutely incapable of resisting bombardment. Admiral Dewey is surprised at the rebel progress; but the Spaniards suspect that the insurgents are fighting under American guidance. The defenders of the city have suffered severely from the incessant attacks and from want of food and rest, and the hospitals and churches are crowded with the wounded."

MANILA EXPEDITION'S DELAY.

No Explanation in Washington of the Report that the Transports Will Gather at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Leading officials of the War Department fail to throw any light on the alleged delay of the Manila relief expedition at Honolulu, as reported in dispatches of yesterday from San Francisco and extracts from Hawaiian newspapers. The fact that it was stated from both of these sources that the first transports which sailed on May 23 were to be held at Honolulu to await the arrival of the second and third detachments so that all could proceed to Manila under convoy of the Charleston was called to the attention of Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn. Mr. Meiklejohn said that he had no information as to whether or not that course was to be pursued. It was not impossible, he thought, but he knew of no order to that effect being issued here. The matter was one entirely in the discretion of Gen. Merritt, he said, and if the commander in chief of the expedition thought it wiser for all his troops to get to Manila at the same time rather than in small and widely separated detachments, it might be that he had ordered the first section to await the others at Honolulu, as reported. Gen. Merritt would have a perfect right to make such an arrangement, the Assistant Secretary said, without consulting the War Department.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said that if the Manila transports were to be mobilized at Honolulu it was news to him. eGn. Merritt might, he said, have issued an order to that effect. It was a matter for him to decide, as he had entire charge of the expedition.

In a telegram to the War Department today announcing the sailing of the second Manila expedition, consisting of the Zealandia, Colon, China, and Senator with 3,300 troops, Gen. Merritt asked if the department had any suggestions to make as to the route the ships should take or as to the naval convoy. This, it is noted, does not seem to indicate that Gen. Merritt feels himself entirely free to decide such matters without at least notifying the department. Nor is it construed as indicating a preconceived plan for the voyage, as would be the case had Honolulu been selected as a rendezvous for the transports.

The fact that Gen. Merritt is remaining at San Francisco until the last troops sail is taken by some to indicate that he looks for nothing to be done until he arrives at Manila.

Having been intrusted with the responsibility for the whole expedition, it is pointed out that Gen. Merritt may be unwilling to have operations begun under a subordinate, which might imperil the success of the entire enterprise.

Gen. Merritt has insisted that 20,000 men were necessary for the conquest of the Philippines, and it is thought possible that he might consider the sending there of the 2,600 men who sailed with the first expedition as worse than useless. It is taken for possible, therefore, that he may have sent this force on to Honolulu simply in order to get it out of the way at San Francisco.

There are many persons in official circles and out, however, who refuse to believe that Gen. Merritt would delay the sending of some help to Admiral Dewey simply because all could not be sent at the same time.

TORREY'S CAVALRY HELD BACK.

Horses Are Fed on Rice in the Philippines and New Mounts Will Be Secured There.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The regiment of mounted riflemen raised in the West by Col. Jay L. Torrey of bankruptcy law fame, will not go to the Philippines after all, though definite orders were issued that it should join Gen. Merritt's command, and up to yesterday it was included in the official roster of the expedition.

The reasons for this change are understood to lie in the objection which Col. Torrey and his men made to giving up their mounts. It has been decided that no horses are to be taken to the Philippines, the information given to Gen. Merritt being to the effect that rice is the only provender available for horses in the islands.

It is not believed that American animals could live on that diet, so it was concluded not to take any horses along, but to send the cavalry dismounted and depend on getting mounts for them after landing. As the mounted riflemen are mostly cowboys, plainsmen, and expert horsemen selected for their mastery of the animal, they felt that their usefulness would be minimized if they could not take their own horses along.

They did not object to going to the Philippines, but they did protest against having to go anywhere without their horses. This appeal has been hearkened to, and the order sending the regiment to San Francisco revoked. It will be sent to one of the concentration camps in the South, and see service in Puerto Rico.

Col. Torrey's is the second of the three regiments of mounted riflemen organized under the special provision of the Volunteer act empowering the President to raise directly a force of 8,000 troops in addition to the 125,000 taken from the States in proportion to population.

The first regiment is that commanded by Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, and the third is the one organized and led by Col. Grigsby, now at Chickamauga.

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SPECIAL SALE

Knives, Forks, Spoons, Etc.

An exceptional opportunity to acquire for Country Homes, Seaside Resorts, etc., these celebrated goods at almost HALF the USUAL PRICE.

TEA SPOONS, per set.....75c
DESSERT SPOONS and FORKS, per set.....$1.35
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OYSTER FORKS, per set.....$1.00
DINNER and DESSERT KNIVES, per set.....$1.60 to $3.50

Asparagus and Lettuce Forks, Orange and Bon Bon Spoons, Lobster Claws, Ladles and other pieces to match at correspondingly low prices.

THE MERIDEN COMPANY,

Electro Gold and Silver Plate,

208 Fifth Avenue. Madison Square.

MANILA RAILWAY'S AFFAIRS.

English Agent Manages to Keep on Good Terms with Insurgents.

LONDON, June 14.—At a meeting of the Manila Railway Company to-day the Chairman said the situation was so serious that it was not wise to proceed with the scheme of reconstruction for the present. He added that the company's agent at Manila kept on such good terms with the insurgents that no damage worth mentioning was done to the road.

Slight damage was once done to the railroad, but the insurgents apologized and said they were firing at Spaniards and not at foreigners.

Continuing, the Chairman said there was no doubt the insurgents had now invested Manila, and had taken up part of the railroad, thus reducing traffic, which would doubtless develop very considerably in the future.

SPANISH NEWS FROM ILOILO.

Gen. Rios Says an American Cruiser Entered the Port at Night.

MADRID, June 14.—The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Rios, dated from Iloilo, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, which says:

"Although I have sent seven steamers toward the Island of Luzon I am still without news from Manila, as the enemy has cut off communication.

"During the night of June 5 an American cruiser entered the harbor here. After reconnoitring she left, going southward. Since then there has been no news of the enemy's squadron.

"I am taking measures to insure supplies for the troops and inhabitants from the resources of the island. The spirit of the troops at the Visayas Islands is excellent."

THE BOSTON ON FIRE TWICE.

Capt. Wildes Says the Ship Was Hit Five Times at Manila.

BOSTON, June 14.—Mayor Quincy received a letter to-day from Capt. Frank Wildes, who commanded the Boston at the battle of Manila, in acknowledgment of the telegram sent by the former giving congratulations to the cruiser Boston on the battle off Manila. Capt. Wildes says in the letter: "The Boston was struck five times and was on fire twice. When the action closed we were in all respects ready for another."

In a postscript he says: "I ought to add that the Spaniards made a brave defense, but were overwhelmed by the steadiness and accuracy of our fire."

TROOPS SHIP FOR MANILA.

Thirty-five Hundred Men Embark at San Francisco Under Gen. Greene's Orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Thirty-five hundred soldiers left Camp Merritt to-day, marched to the docks, and boarded the transports which are to form the second expedition against the Philippines. To-morrow has been set for sailing day, but it is doubtful if the voyage begins before Thursday.

The fleet will be made up as follows:

Steamer China—First Colorado Infantry, two Utah batteries of light artillery, and half of the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

Steamer Colon—Twenty-third Infantry and half of the Eighteenth Infantry.

Steamer Zealandia—Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Steamer Senator—First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. Greene is in command of the expedition. His Adjutant General is Capt. Bates of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

When everything was ready for the five-mile march to the water front the men were lined up in heavy marching order. The street presented a wonderfully realistic military scene as one by one the companies were marched to the parade ground and the last evolutions of Camp Merritt gone through with. The companies all passed inspection, and as they marched through the camp the 9,000 soldiers who were to be left behind gave the departing soldiers cheer upon cheer.

It was nearly noon when the last company left camp. Most of the commanding officers took their men down Golden Gate Avenue, which thoroughfare was lined with people anxious to view the parade. Business houses were all decorated for the occasion; some had hired bands to play patriotic airs, but the music furnished was almost drowned out at times by the noise of exploding bombs.

This evening the troops left their docks for anchorage in the stream, the work of trimming cargoes having been completed. It has been given out that the vessels will get away for Manila to-morrow some time, but from unofficial sources it is learned that much remains to be done before the fleet can take its departure, and that Thursday will probably be the day finally set for the commencement of the voyage.

GERMANY WANTS A FOOTING.

LONDON, June 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Marine Politische Correspondenz, which is often officially inspired, and other papers express the hope that some permanent result, such as the possession of a harbor, will be the outcome of the presence of the German squadron at the Philippines.

"It would be a mistake to attach overmuch importance to these effusions, but the presence of Admiral von Diedrich's squadron there is certainly significant."

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"It seems almost impossible that Germany can have the idea of risking a war with the United States by interference at Manila. Nevertheless, it is equally impossible to ignore the significance of the fact that ideas of repeating the successful Kiao-Chou experiment are evidently floating in the brains of naval personages whose influence is so great that the matter deserves attention."

MONTANA TROOPS MUTINY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The Evening Post says: "The men in the Montana regiment are complaining of the food served them. Yesterday the soldiers of Company B of Butte mutinied and refused to drill under the present conditions.

"In the morning the regiment assembled at the camp in order to march out to Sutro Baths. When the officers of Company B called on their men to fall in, they declined, one of their number stating their reasons for the action. Col. Kessler was sent for, and he addressed the men, calling their attention to the serious offense of disobeying orders. One of the men told Col. Kessler that Company B did not wish to disobey orders, but the men were hungry and could not drill on the food they were receiving. While Col. Kessler was speaking one of the men fainted before him and was later removed to a tent.

"After Col. Kessler finished speaking the Captain asked how many men were willing to drill, and only a Sergeant, a Corporal, and three privates stepped forward. The company was dismissed and the regiment proceeded to the baths.

"All the men of Company B complained about the food. They say they receive bad bacon and poor vegetables, and that the fresh meat they get consists principally of bones. These statements made by the men were supported by the company cook, who exhibited a piece of pork as evidence."

SPANIARDS DISCUSS MANILA.

Gen. La Chambre Wants the Responsible Parties Punished.

MADRID, June 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies discussion turned to-day on the reported treaty made with the insurgents in the Philippines before the outbreak of the war with the United States.

Gen. La Chambre declared that the insurrection would not have revived but for Admiral Dewey's appearance at Manila. The disaster at Cavite was due, he said, to the neglect of the authorities at Manila, "as a few torpedoes laid at the entrance to the channel would have frustrated the Americans." He urged the Government to deal with the responsible parties.

TRYING TO CAPTURE MANILA.

BERLIN, June 14.—Advices received from Shanghai by the Frankfort Zeitung say news has been received there from Manila to the effect that there is fighting every night around the town. The insurgents, it seems, are trying to capture Manila and establish an independent Government before the Americans land.

The German Consul at Manila, it is further reported, has 300 Germans and Swiss on board a refuge steamer in the harbor.

SPAIN PREFERS OUR SWAY.

VIENNA, June 14.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day says Spain has requested the powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila with American troops should the town surrender, and not allow the city to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Lieut. Col. Jewett Goes Ahead.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Lieut. Col. Jewett, Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Merritt, has received instructions to go with the second Philippine expedition on the steamer China. He will be accompanied by Major Bell, head of the Department of Military Information.

Col. Jewett, who is a prominent lawyer of Indiana, expected to sail later on with Major Gen. Merritt, but it was deemed advisable to send him in advance to make arrangements for the administration of affairs on the islands as soon as they are in actual possession of the United States.

Lieut. Whitney Promoted.

Lieut. Henry H. Whitney of the Fourth Artillery, who recently returned from a hazardous trip through Puerto Rico, during which he gained information of great value to the Government concerning the military defenses of the island, has been made a Captain and Assistant Adjutant General. He is ordered to report at once to Gen. Coppinger, commanding the

MR. BRYAN ON THE WAR

He Opposes the Theory of a War of Conquest, the Plan of Expansion.

SAYS FIGHT FOR HUMANITY

He Declares It Would Be Adding Hypocrisy to Greed If This Country Sought to Colonize the Territory to be Invaded.

OMAHA, Neb., June 14.—The Nebraska Building at the exposition was dedicated to-day with appropriate ceremony amid the plaudits of thousands of the State's citizens. Gov. Holcomb and his staff took part in the exercises along with many of the State's most distinguished residents. The speakers of the day were the Hon. Constantine J. Smith, the Hon. William F. Gurley, and the Hon. William J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's oration was notable particularly in that it was his first public declaration on the war issue. He took a high ground on the question, urging that the war is for humanity and not for the extension of United States territory. In concluding, he said the manifest destiny of this Nation is not to acquire new realms to govern, but to carry out the fundamental principles of democracy, to the end that equality among the citizens may be secured.

Mr. Bryan said: "War is harsh; it is attended by hardship and suffering; it means a vast expenditure of men and money. We may well pray for the coming of the time, promised in Holy Writ, when the spears shall be beaten into pruning hooks and the swords into plowshares; but universal peace cannot come until justice is enthroned throughout the world. Jehovah deals with nations as He deals with men, and for both decrees that the wages of sin is death. Until the right has triumphed in every land and love reigns in every heart, governments must, as a last resort, appeal to force. As long as the oppressor is deaf to the voice of reason, so long must the citizen accustom his shoulder to the musket and his hand to the sabre.

"Our Nation exhausted diplomacy in its efforts to secure a peaceful solution of the Cuban question, and only took up arms when it was compelled to choose between war and servile acquiescence in cruelties which would have been a disgrace to barbarism.

"History will vindicate the position taken by the United States in the war with Spain. In saying this I assume that the principles which were invoked in the inauguration of the war will be observed in its prosecution and conclusion. If a contest undertaken for the sake of humanity degenerates into a war of conquest, we shall find it difficult to meet the charge of having added hypocrisy to greed. If our National character so weak that we cannot withstand the temptation to appropriate the first piece of land that comes within our reach?

"To inflict upon the enemy all possible harm is legitimate warfare, but shall we contemplate a scheme for the colonization of the Orient merely because our fleet won a remarkable victory in the Harbor of Manila? Our guns destroyed the Spanish fleet, but can they destroy that self-evident truth, that Governments derive their just powers, not from superior force, but from the consent of the governed? Shall we abandon a just resistance to European encroachment upon the Western Hemisphere in order to mingle in the controversies of Europe and Asia?

"Nebraska, standing midway between the oceans, will contribute her full share to war in the protection of our seacoast; her sons will support the flag at home and abroad; wherever the honor and the interests of the Nation may require. Nebraska will hold up the hands of the Government while the battle rages, and when the war clouds roll away her voice will be heard pleading for the maintenance of those ideas which inspired the founders of our Government and gave the Nation its proud eminence among the nations of the earth.

"If others turn to thoughts of aggrandizement and yield allegiance to those who clothe land coveteousness in the attractive garb of 'National destiny,' the people of Nebraska will, if I mistake not their sentiments, plant themselves upon the disclaimer entered by Congress and expect that good faith shall characterize the making of peace, as it did the beginning of war. Goldsmith calls upon statesmen:

"'To judge how wide the limits stand
Betwixt a splendid and a happy land.'

"If some dream of the splendors of a heterogeneous empire encircling the globe, we shall be content to aid in bringing enduring happiness to a homogeneous people, consecrated to the purpose of maintaining 'a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

RECRUITING FOR THE EIGHTH.

One Hundred Men Probably Will Start South To-day—Volunteers Wanted for the Signal Corps.

Recruiting to complete the quota of the Eighth Regiment, which is now at Chickamauga, began yesterday in the Eighth Regiment Armory under the direction of Capt. Theodore A. Lyons and Lieuts. Frost and Smith, who came on here Monday on orders from Gen. Brooke. There was a rush to get examined. Thirty men passed the Surgeons, and eighty more were examined last night. Capt. Lyons stated that about 30 per cent. of the recruits passed, and, as the examinations are very thorough, he had been able to get a splendid lot of men. Of the men selected about seventy-five were from the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, and there were a number from the Fourth and Eleventh Separate Companies of Yonkers, a recruiting office having been opened there. Lieut. Frost will probably start South to-day with 100 of the recruits, and Capt. Lyons expects to be able to have the other 206 ready by Saturday night, when he will return to Chickamauga.

Capt. Lyons said last night that Gen. Brooke was much pleased with the condition and equipment of the Eighth, and that it would soon go into active service.

Equipment for 500 men of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment was received by Col. Francis last night, thus filling his first requisition on the State. These are the first equipments received for any of the provisional regiments, and great efforts are to be made to have the command in shape, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast having intimated at the time of his inspection of the regiment that it would be among the first called on when the second call for troops was issued. The remaining company, F, will be mustered in to-night, and the regiment will be complete.

Orders have been issued to Capt. Edward B. Ives of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps to open a recruiting station for the corps in this city. The use of the armory of the First Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, has been tendered as a temporary recruiting station. Examination of applicants for the corps will be held there every morning from 9:30 until 11 o'clock. In the afternoon Capt. Ives will conduct examinations in the armory of the Second Signal Corps, at 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Fifty men are required for the service, of which two-thirds must be telegraph operators or electricians. It is hoped to make up the remaining third from National Guardsmen who serve in the Signal Corps.

Several members of the First Signal Corps of New York, despairing of a chance to get to the front in the near future, have gone to Connecticut and joined the Connecticut United States Volunteer Signal Corps, which is actively recruiting, and expects to move within a few days. Operators and telegraphers are still desired in the corps.

TROOPS AT FORT WADSWORTH.

The battalion of the First New York Volunteers which is stationed at Fort Wadsworth had two pay days this week. On Monday they received from the Government the pay due to them since they entered the Federal service, and yesterday they received their State pay. Liberty was given to a number of the men after the morning drill at the fort. Some at once started for the villages on Staten Island and others to Manhattan after eatables, clothing, or articles they wanted, or thought they wanted. The men returned in the afternoon laden with packages, which contained about everything imaginable. Some had banjoes, one had a violin, and almost all of them had something to eat.

At least one of the companies of the First will within a few days be assigned to artillery duty, and will be instructed in handling the big guns by the artillerymen in the fort.

An exceedingly close guard is being kept at Fort Wadsworth. No visitors are allowed past the guard houses. A too inquisitive reporter who went into the reservation yesterday was escorted out into the road by a file of soldiers and warned that if he ventured upon the grounds again he would be arrested and dealt with under military law.

BUT LITTLE FEAR IN HAVANA.

According to Dispatches to The London Standard, the City Is Well Fortified Now.

LONDON, June 15.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, from Mr. H. J. Whigham, who has arrived at Kingston on the British cruiser Talbot from Havana, where he was recently temporarily in custody on charge of being a spy, until he had satisfied the authorities that he was in Cuba as The Standard's correspondent. Mr. Whigham says:

"The garrison at Havana, including the volunteers, numbers 50,000 men, while recruits are enrolling daily. There is no prospect of starvation for some time to come, as meat is selling at only about 30 cents a pound, and, while flour is scarce, there is plenty of corrmeal and rice.

"The supply of coal may, however, give out, within a month, [Mr. Whigham left Havana on June 8,] and leave the city in darkness. As yet there are 15,000 tons in sight, and it is reported that 16,000 tons may be available.

"According to my observation, the temper of the Spanish troops is excellent and their health good, while large numbers of Cubans are veering around toward Spain. Gen. Messopara, (?), an insurgent leader, has even raised a thousand men to assist the Spanish troops.

"The defenses of the town have been greatly strengthened since the war began. Two hundred guns have been mounted on the shore batteries, including six twelve-inch cannon. In short, Havana is now practically impregnable, provided the Spaniards make a good fight. Two lines of defense have been completed inland in the last month or two, and it is believed that the capture of the city will require at least 75,000 American troops."

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, says he learns that there is intense misery at Havana and at Santiago, and that at the latter town the people are starving, but they are cowed by the presence of the Spanish Army.

The Gen. Messopara referred to in the Standard's dispatch is probably the former insurgent leader Masso Para, who shortly before the war broke out figured in the dispatches from Havana as already converted to the Spanish cause. Even then he was regarded as a traitor by the insurgent chiefs.

MISS BARTON OFF TO THE FRONT.

Word was received by the Red Cross officials in this city yesterday that Miss Clara Barton, accompanied by a number of members of her staff, including Mrs. Addison B. Porter, wife of the President's secretary, Dr. J. B. Hubbell, General Field Agent George Kennan, First Vice President and the Rev. Dr. Kent of Washington, left that city at noon yesterday for Tampa and Key West. It is expected that the relief ship State of Texas will sail from Tampa, following the transports to Santiago de Cuba or other points of landing, immediately after the arrival of Miss Barton and her staff.

The relief ship has on board 1,100 tons of provisions, which will be distributed among the reconcentrados in the various Cuban ports, as they are occupied by American troops.

Before Miss Barton's departure she issued instructions for Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Lesser, the Surgeon and Sister in Chief of the National Red Cross, to proceed to Key West as soon as possible for further instructions.

A central station has been established at Key West, from which the Red Cross dispatch boats will run to all points in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Southern Florida.

Dr. Kent will be the representative of the Red Cross at the military camp at Jacksonville, Fla. Dr. Egan has been placed in charge of the Red Cross service at the Tampa camp, and Dr. R. C. Gill of Brooklyn left yesterday morning for Chickamauga to act as the Red Cross representative there.

JOHN T. HINMAN IN AN ASYLUM.

John Thomas Hinman, formerly Captain of the Gravesend police, a position he held for fifteen years, and one of the chief lieutenants of John Y. McKane when the latter was the political chief of Gravesend, was removed yesterday from his home on Gravesend Beach to the Flatbush Insane Asylum, suffering from paresis.

Hinman was born fifty-seven years ago in the same part of the town where his home now stands, and was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Regiment during the civil war. He was badly wounded at Fair Oaks, and at the close of the war returned to his home, where he took an active part in politics. He became an intimate friend of McKane, who appointed him a policeman, and eventually promoted him Sergeant and Captain. Hinman had a large income during the many years he held the latter position, but he spent money freely, and when McKane's downfall took place he lost his position and was forced to open a saloon to support himself and his family.

He received a paralytic stroke some time ago, and has never fully recovered. His condition became alarming, and his removal to the Flatbush institution became necessary.

Second Naval Battalion Mustered In.

One hundred and ninety-seven members of the Second Naval Battalion (Brooklyn) were mustered into the United States service yesterday. These are the last of the Brooklyn men to be mustered in. The members of the New York Militia will be mustered in on the New Hampshire this afternoon.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD TAXES.

LANSING, Mich., June 14.—The Fort Street Union Depot Company of Detroit to-day attacked the constitutionality of the Merriman law for the taxation of railroad companies, enacted by the last Legislature. The company claims that the provision amending the law of 1881, under which it is incorporated, is not covered by the title of the new act.

Assuming the new law to be constitutional, Railroad Commissioner Wesselius has taxed the company at the rate of 8 per cent. on its gross earnings, whereas the law of 1881 provides for but 2½ per cent. The case will be argued next Monday.

The New England Railroad Lease.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 14.—The stockholders of the New England Railroad Company held a meeting in this city this afternoon. Sixteen stockholders were present, representing 43,614 shares of preferred stock and 184,506 shares of common stock. It was voted unanimously to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in leasing the property of the company to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

The Little Mothers' Party.

The Little Mothers are about to give a party. With The Little Mothers' Aid Association, they will entertain their friends at Holiday House, Hunter's Island, on Friday afternoon and evening, June 17. It is to be a mutual benefit party, visitors paying $1 for their tickets. The Little Mothers provide the entertainment. Trains on the Harlem Branch of the New Haven Railroad from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue will leave at a quarter before each hour for Bartow and Pelham Manor stations. Stages and carriages will convey the Little Mothers and their friends to the "Holiday House."

Notes from Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence has rented the Train villa for the season; Miss S. M. Sears of Boston, the Royal Oaks, and Mrs. Lockwood Danielson of Providence the Wheeler cottage.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Gammell, Mrs. William F. Burden, and James Otis of New York arrived for the season to-day.

An Appeal for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to purchase artificial legs for a man of good character and industrious habits. The great difficulty persons compelled to use crutches find in getting employment is increased in his case because he has lost both his legs. Money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 106 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

Season Opened at Rock Beach.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—Spouting Rock Beach opened for the season to-day. Twenty-six new bathhouses have been completed, and are mostly all rented.

HOUSE DEBATE ON HAWAII

Mr. Grosvenor Opens the Discussion, Saying Annexation Is Needful to Future Commerce.

A VOTE MAY BE TAKEN TO-DAY

Opposition to Colonial Expansion—Mr. Richardson Wants a Disavowal of Any Purpose to Reach Out Further.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The House debate on the Hawaiian Annexation resolution continued through two sessions to-day, an evening session being held to allow certain members to speak who had not been able to secure time in the course of the day. The resolution will go to a vote to-morrow.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) was the first speaker to-day. In opening he said the pending question was not one for party politics, and he would not appeal to any of his Republican colleagues who might oppose annexation to go contrary to their convictions and support annexation as a party project. Arguing for the constitutionality of the proposed annexation he contended the power was given to Congress in the "General Welfare" clause of the Constitution.

Mr. Grosvenor said he advocated the resolution upon a ground entirely separated from any war emergency. He saw in the near future a wonderful development in the commerce of the East and in order to provide for the western part of the country to secure a just and profitable share in that wealth of commerce, "this way house upon the highway of the Pacific" was essential.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) followed in opposition to the resolution. He looked upon the annexation of Hawaii as the initiation of a policy of colonial establishment, and though the purpose was disavowed by supporters of the resolution, he would offer an amendment declaring expressly a Congressional disavowal of any purpose to reach out further.

After reviewing the composition of the Hawaiian population Mr. Richardson discussed the question of the disposition of the islands and referred to the fact that friends of annexation had admitted candidly they had no fixed plan of government, saying that was a problem to be solved after annexation was accomplished.

"The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Grosvenor," interjected Mr. Johnson, (Rep.,) the vigorous member from Indiana, who was an attentive listener, "said just a day or so ago, 'I scorn to say how they will be governed,' and this is the kind of statesmen who are urging blindly this proposition. They don't see before their noses."

Concluding, Mr. Richardson spoke of the probable injury to American labor that would be inflicted by annexation, due to resulting competition.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) argued in advocacy of colonization, not of conquest.

Failure to annex these islands, Mr. Cochran said, would be in one way, as in five years left to the present condition of population the Government of Hawaii would be revolutionized, and in five years the country given over to pagan control. The Philippine Islands formed an entirely different proposition, and he protested vigorously against the footing of that proposition at this time to strangle a righteous issue.

Mr. Pearce (Rep., Mo.,) disputed the contention that Hawaiian annexation marked the beginning of a policy of colonization contemplated by this country anywhere. He announced that if the question were brought up in Congress he would vote for a territorial government there.

Mr. Howard, (Dem., Ga.) in a speech occupying more than an hour, opposing the resolutions, elaborated the principal arguments advanced by the opposition, and devoted much time to a discussion of American diplomatic relations with Hawaii, reading much diplomatic correspondence to show the conception and development of the alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Queen and consummate annexation in the interest of private persons possessing the sugar property of the islands. He denominated the dominant Government in Hawaii as the "government of sugar, for sugar and by sugar." His speech received the closest attention, and was interrupted frequently by applause.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) and Mr. Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) in brief speeches, supported annexation. The former boldly declared for territorial expansion, and expressed the hope that the Philippines would remain the property of the United States.

Mr. Shafroth (Sil., Col.,) concluded the afternoon's debate. He opposed the resolutions.

At the evening session, few members were present. Those who addressed the House were Messrs. Barham, (Rep., Cal.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Showalter, (Rep., Penn.,) Stover, (Rep., Mich.,) De Vries, (Dem., Cal.,) Packer, (Rep., Penn.,) Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) Gibson (Rep., Tenn.,) for the resolution, and Messrs. Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Kitchen, (Dem., N. C.,) and Broussard, (Dem., La.,) against the resolution.

DEMOCRATS OBJECT TO HAWAII.

Members of the House Hold a Caucus and Take Action.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—At a caucus of the Democrats of the House, held immediately after the recess of the House was taken, resolutions were adopted declaring the sense of the Democrats of the House to be opposed to Hawaiian annexation as a consummation that would prove injurious to the interests of the United States and contrary to the long-established and generally recognized policy of the Government.

The action was taken after an hour had been consumed in discussing the advisability of adopting any resolutions upon the proposition of annexation. Mr. Bailey of Texas, Mr. King of Utah, Mr. Williams of Mississippi, and Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas were the prominent speakers in advocacy of caucus action, and Mr. Sulzer of New York, Mr. Cochran of Missouri, and Mr. De Vries of California led in opposition. Prior to the caucus there was a likelihood that several Democrats favoring annexation declining to go into the caucus, fearing lest they might be placed in a situation that would require their votes to be cast in accord with caucus action and contrary to their convictions.

All finally entered the caucus, however, upon the distinct understanding that the action to be taken would be advisory, rather than mandatory, and no Democrat should be bound by the resolutions. The resolutions were adopted finally—51 to 17.

As to the action of the caucus, the Democrat advocates of annexation expressed the opinion that some votes would be lost. Prior to the caucus it was claimed that twenty-three would vote for annexation, but now it is believed that fourteen will more nearly represent the Democratic vote in support of the resolution.

The resolution adopted at the caucus is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Democratic Party, as represented in the National House, that annexation of Hawaii is dangerous and unwise; that it reverses our traditional policy, and we believe that it may lead to colonial aggrandizement, and ultimately to the destruction of republican institutions.

SENATORS TALK OF SCANDAL.

The Methodist Church Lobbyist Who Secured an Appropriation Criticised —Investigation Is Ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The resolution of Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) directing the Claims Committee to inquire into the disposition made of the money paid to the Methodist Episcopal Church South for its Book Concern claim was laid before the Senate to-day, and Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) took the floor. In the course of a defense of his position in the matter, Mr. Pasco declared he had not acted as an agent in deceiving the Senate, as charged yesterday by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) While he feared that the disclosures made concerning the disposal of the money were true, they had not yet been established by proof, and until they had been it would be useless for Congress even to consider what action it should take. "It would suffice us now," said Mr. Pasco, "to ascertain the facts in this case. And I think, too, there is an obligation upon the high Church authorities to conduct an investigation of the action of some of its officials, and I have the sincerest belief that they will take such action as will place them and the Church in the proper light."

Mr. Chandler again disclaimed any intention of doing injustice to or of injuring the feelings of Mr. Pasco. In an exceedingly amusing speech, replete with good nature, Mr. Chandler said, instead of stating yesterday that Mr. Pasco was the agent by which a deception was practiced upon the Senate, he ought to have said he was the "medium" of the deception, that being the word which Mr. Pasco had used himself.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) did not approve of the resolution, although he proposed to vote for it. In a serious tone he discussed the resolution in all of its phases, in the course of which he said that only to-day he had been informed that a claim of $388,000 paid recently by Congress to the estate of John Roach had been lobbied through Congress, and that the lobbyist had received 50 per cent. of the money.

"This may be mere fustian," said Mr. Morgan. "There may be no truth in it, but I want to bring it to the attention of the Senate. Let us strike a line and follow it out. I've become a medium now. If we are to commence this matter of investigating claims, let us go to the bottom of it. Let us investigate the Roach claim, too. I'm not going to offer an amendment to this resolution, but I denounce it as insincere. It is an effort to scandalize a great church in another part of the country, and I believe the effort is made for political purposes."

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) author of the resolution, replied that he had not the It is an effort to scandalize a great Church for which he had the highest respect. He desired the exposure of the deception to be made because of the future good such exposure might do. He regarded the claim paid as a just one, and had no idea of endeavoring to secure its repayment. He pointed out the fact that had his amendment to the claim bill been adopted it would have cut off a professional lobbyist and prevented a scandal. He hoped that the Claims Committee, after considering the resolution, would bring in the draft of a general law which would put an end absolutely to the work of lobbyists and claim agents.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Morgan gave this suggestion their cordial approval.

Without division the resolution was then adopted.

FOR A PAN-AMERICAN BANK.

The Proposition to Establish an International Banking Service Discussed in the Senate at Length.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate gave three hours to-day to the discussion of the bill for the organization of a Pan-American bank. Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) thought the effort to pass the bill indicated a tendency to drift away from ancient moorings and to concentrate power in the hands of a few men, to the destruction of the interests of the masses. Such institutions as the one proposed were calculated to stimulate gambling transactions like those which had recently occurred in Chicago, whereby it was made impossible for the poor to secure bread, notwithstanding the abundance of wheat. Speaking of the Chicago transactions, Mr. Pettus said he thanked God that the speculator had gone where he ought to be. Speaking further along of the law which condemned trusts, he said: "That law will not reach this institution, yet here is the most damnable trust ever conceived, a trust that has tremendous and almost unlimited powers."

Replying to Mr. Pettus, Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) in charge of the bill, said: "There is no brigand in the bush as to any part of this bill, as the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Pettus] intimates."

Mr. Foraker held that the term "commerce," as employed in the Constitution, was a term of broad meaning, covering not merely buying and selling, but all of the limitless transactions that might occur among nations. He said that as this country now had no capital employed in facilitating the international transactions, our people were forced by the very nature of things to do international business through the great aggregations of capital in Europe, and were thereby placed at a disadvantage.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) inquired why the bill had not been made general in its application, instead of simply granting a charter to one aggregation of capital.

Mr. Foraker replied that he was decidedly in favor of the proposition to make a general law, affording all an opportunity to enter into the business of international banking. He replied to the charge of Mr. Pettus that the bill was a trust and the institution it proposed to incorporate a "damnable trust." An examination of the measure would satisfy any man that it was not a monster, and that the bank would be as far from a trust or monopoly as it could be made by hedging it about with careful conditions and restrictions.

Mr. Pettus offered an amendment to the bill providing that the proposed bank should not charge or receive more than 6 per cent. interest on loans.

Pending a vote upon the amendment Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) presented an argument in favor of the bill, as did also Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) but Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) declared an international banking system would not build up trade between the United States and South American countries, as was claimed. It would require more ships, he said.

Mr. Bacon viewed the bill very much as Mr. Teller viewed it. He did not grant that the bank was necessary to facilitate trade between the United States and Central and South American countries.

"The great purpose of the bill," he declared, "is to incorporate a bank which shall have the name and power and prestige and authority of the United States Government. There is nothing else in it. Take that out of it and no one would give a bawbee for the bill. Is it proper that all the other banks of the country shall be brought into competition with a gigantic bank backed by the name and prestige and authority of the Government of the United States?"

No action was taken on the bill.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary of State Day has sent to the House a recommendation for an appropriation of $20,000 to create a commission to investigate commercial conditions in China affecting our export trade and calling special attention to the movement of the three great powers in that direction. His letter says, in part:

The export trade of the United States is undergoing a transformation which promises to profoundly influence the whole economic future of the country. As is well known the United States has reached a foremost rank among industrial nations. For a number of years its position as the great producer of manufactures as well as of raw products has been undisputed, but, absorbed in its own internal development and satisfied for the time being with the enormous home market of 70,000,000 of people, it has until recently devoted but little concerted effort to the sale of its manufactures outside of its own borders. The reports of our diplomatic and Consular officers show that many lines of American manufacture, notably machinery, electrical appartus, hardware, bicycles, and various other manufactures of iron and steel, leather, furniture, &c., already have been introduced into European countries of long established industrial prominence, and are finding a ready sale in comparison with their own home products. With intelligent and systematic action of our manufacturers and exporters the United States has unfolded to it vast regions as yet unopened to the full activity of commerce.

The sending abroad of commissions of commercial and industrial experts to study actual conditions in promising markets seems to be a subject which should immediately engage the attention of Congress. Occasion has arisen for something more than a sporadic effort. Besides the great commercial domain of the southern half of the western hemisphere, there are vast undeveloped fields in Africa and the Far East.

The Secretary calls attention to the eager rivalry of the European powers in obtaining the largest possible spheres of influence there, and says the United States has important interests at stake in the partition of commercial facilities in the region likely to offer developing markets for its goods. Continuing, he says:

Nowhere is this considered of more interest than in its relation to the Chinese Empire. Three great European powers have established themselves at points of vantage in that empire, which will enable them to exercise a direct influence on its commercial destiny. The United States, though it has made no acquisition of Chinese territory, is in a position to invite the most favorable concessions to its industries and trade. Inasmuch as our commercial relations with China are already most friendly, and as the existing trade between the United States and China is in actual process of development, it would seem to be clear that the present is a golden opportunity for enlarging the channels of commercial intercourse with the empire. From the best information obtainable the total trade of the United States with China approximates $35,000,000.

Not only in China, but in contiguous possessions of Russia, the markets of American products seem capable of easy enlargement. The general advance of American products, in the estimation of China, is the more gratifying in view of the redoubled efforts on the part of European nations to obtain a larger share of the trade.

Honors for a Samoan Hero.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A bill was passed by the Senate to-day authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Commander R. M. G. Brown, now on the retired list, to be a Commander on the retired list. Lieut. Commander Brown was one of the heroes of the Samoan disaster.

B. Altman & Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,

Will offer in their LADIES' SUIT DEPARTMENT, a number of Tailor Finished Dresses in Cloth and Cheviots at one-half original prices.

—also—

Ladies' Cycling and Golf Suits, in Covert Cloths, Check Plaids and Double Faced Golf Cloths, formerly $25.00, at $14.50

SECOND FLOOR.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The President Sends to Congress the Report of the Third Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President to-day sent to Congress a report made by Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, upon the Paris Exposition. Mr. Cridler was designated to continue the work as Special Commissioner begun by the late Moses P. Handy.

In transmitting the report the President said: "I cordially renew my recommendation that a liberal appropriation be immediately granted."

Reference is made in Mr. Cridler's report to an inquiry by the exposition authorities as to whether the Americans could furnish the electrical power to light the whole exposition and run all the machinery. This would require 30,000 horse power, he said. Mr. Cridler took the matter under advisement, with a view to securing the opinion of electrical experts in the United States.

Mr. Cridler says that there are two salient features in the general scheme of the exposition. The first is its admirable situation in the centre of Paris, the next the embellishment of that part of the Seine connecting the two extremities of the exposition, which will recall to the visitors' mind a modern Venice, and which, from its splendor and magnificence, will contribute to surpass all previous expositions in Paris. At one extremity the Trocadéro and at the other the Champs Elysées will be connected by an immense maritime boulevard of decorative water craft spanned by four large bridges.

The space secured for the United States will be in the Hall of General Manufactures and Household Furnishing, 24,390 square feet; in the mines and metallurgy, 7,690 square feet; in threads, textiles, and wearing apparel, 13,003 square feet; in agricultural and fruit products, 18,518 square feet; education and liberal arts, 11,471 square feet, and chemical industry, 5,160 square feet.

Secretary Cridler, in concluding his report, devotes a chapter to a statement of the reasons why the United States should not be dissuaded from a full and adequate representation at the Paris Exposition. He does not openly say so, but nevertheless makes it apparent from his report that he has reference to the threats made in some quarters that the United States would refrain from making an exhibit because of the prevalent idea of public perfidy and bad faith with Spain.

On this point he says: "It would be unfortunate for commercial reasons were the United States to decline to make an adequate representation. Congress in 1897 by accepting the invitation of France to participate assumed an obligation to provide the requisite means, but aside from such obligation there are controlling reasons why the Government should be properly represented. The vast business interests of our country should be displayed advantageously in competition with those of all foreign lands. In this our merchants and manufacturers are concerned, and in proportion as they show the people of the earth what will be congregated at Paris, how great are our raw products, our manufactures, and our inventions, will credit be reflected upon us as a Nation. The growing export trade of the United States would also gain by an exhibit, for if our goods are already gaining headway in Europe, a complete exhibit at Paris will deeply impress the commercial affairs of the world there to be assembled and redound immediately to the credit and lasting benefit of our foreign commerce."

Mr. Cridler asserts that the coming exposition will surpass in beauty and grandeur any similar enterprise in the past, and says the United States should be worthily represented. He closes with a recommendation that a permanent commission be immediately established.

THE PRESIDENT ON KEY'S SONG.

Letter Declining an Invitation to the Monument Dedication.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President has sent the following letter to the Key Monument Association, which to-day dedicated a monument to the author of "The Star Spangled Banner":

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1898.

Dear Madam: The cordiality of the invitation extended to me by your committee in your favor of the 8th inst. is deeply appreciated, and I would consider it a privilege to participate in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to be erected to the memory of Francis Scott Key on June 14. Public business will, however, preclude the possibility of my accentance.

The continued blessings of free government should inspire in us a greater love for the flag. As we show our devotion to the lofty principles which represents we should lose no opportunity to express our gratitude to those who have woven its history and its significance into story and song.

Your committee and the association have my best wishes that the exercises which have been arranged to honor the memory of the author of immortal verse, long to be duly particularly set apart as a testimonial to the flag, may be in the highest degree successful and a fitting recognition of the patriotic spirit which has ever animated our American citizenship. Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Mrs. A. L. Eader, Chairman, Committee on Programme and Arrangements, Key Monument Association, Frederick, Md.

MAY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Comparative Statement Relating to Merchandise, Gold, and Silver.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of May, issued by the Bureau of Statistics to-day, shows:

Merchandise—Exports, domestic, $108,694,733; increase as compared with May, 1897, about $32,400,000; imports, $53,258,847, of which about 48 per cent. is free of duty; decrease about $26,000,000.

Gold—Exports, $109,157; decrease about $9,300,000. Imports, $13,119,383; increase about $12,500,000.

Silver—Exports, $4,184,432; decrease about $150,000. Imports, $488,568; decrease, $250,000.

For the eleven months of the present fiscal year there was an increase in the amount of domestic merchandise exported as compared with the same period last year of $157,138,821, and a decrease of $42,732,983 in the imports of domestic merchandise. There was also a decrease in the exports of gold amounting to $17,539,644, and an increase of $31,228,775 in the amount of gold imported. The amount of silver exported decreased by over $5,000,000, and there was an increase of $62,583 in the silver imports.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

WAR NEWS FROM HAVANA

Reports from the Blockaded City of Operations There and in the Interior.

ALLEGED SPANISH VICTORIES

Stories of Successes Achieved in Battles with the Insurgents—Comments on the Situation in the Mother Country.

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HAVANA, June 13—(Delayed in transmission.)—The United States cruiser Montgomery, at about 4 o'clock this afternoon, approached nearer than is usually the case to the Santa Clara battery and fired three shots at Punta Brava. The first shot was fired at 8,000 meters, and the others were fired at 9,000 meters. The Montgomery then resumed her place in the blockade line. Her projectiles fell very near the battery. A Spanish battery east of Morro Castle fired one shot at another American warship.

The German warship Geier arrived at Cienfuegos last Saturday. The British steamer Myrtledene left Isabella Sagua for Halifax last Friday, with 17,500 bags of sugar, a large quantity of manufactured tobacco, and seventeen passengers on board.

Advices from Matanzas just received say that on Saturday last over two hundred insurgents, commanded by Bermudez and Aguila, made an attempt to enter Cumanayagua, Province of Matanzas, and succeeded in burning some houses. But, it is added, the insurgents were repulsed with loss, including one Captain, Morrison; one Lieutenant, and one private killed and a Sergeant, a Corporal, and nine privates wounded. The Spanish had nineteen men wounded. The same force of insurgents was afterward encountered on Saturday and Sunday last, and the Spaniards claim they dispersed them with a loss of twelve killed. The insurgents are also reported to have carried away many of their wounded and to have abandoned a quantity of property which they looted at Cumanayagua.

The local guerrilla force of Las Lajas, Province of Santa Clara, it is announced officially, has been engaged with and has dispersed an insurgent force which left eight men killed on the field.

The Union Constitucional says the insurgent chief, Caballero, who took arms against the Spanish Government at Baire on Feb. 24, 1895, arrived at Santa Clara a few days ago from Mansemillo, to join the brigade being organized by the former insurgent chieftain Masso, who appears that Caballero was interviewed by the correspondent of the Union Constitucional about the situation of affairs in the eastern part of Cuba, and Caballero is alleged to have asserted that the leading insurgent chiefs met in assembly at Bayamo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, in the mind of May, and discussed for thirty-six hours the question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of American intervention in Cuba, and the correspondent of the newspaper asserts that Caballero declared that the opinion of the majority of the insurgent leaders was against American intervention.

The Chancellor of the university has cited Profs. Federico Hortsman Canter, Manuel Johnson, Juan Larralde, Francisco O'Farill, Julian Carlos Chappotin, L'Hoste, and Ricardo Dolz Arango to present themselves to him within fifteen days from date to answer the charge of leaving the island without permission.

La Lucha, commenting on a cable dispatch received from Madrid saying that the resignation of the whole Spanish Cabinet is probable, and that it is likely another Cabinet will be formed under Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former Captain General of Cuba, says:

"If Marshal Martinez de Campos forms a Cabinet with Silvelaists, Spanish policy may become more complicated, especially if Señor Silvela and his partisans insist upon following their policy, in opposition to the sentiment of the majority of Spaniards, who are occupied at the present moment in repelling the brutal aggression of a nation which, because it is powerful, is attempting to possess itself of the Spanish colonies, in the same manner as a robber who takes by surprise or force somebody else's property. Spain now needs a strong and energetic Government."

At 11 o'clock this morning the semaphore of Morro Castle signaled that a vessel flying a flag of truce was in sight, and the Spanish gunboat La Flecha, with Col. Gelpi of the General Staff, Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General of the Government, and Alexander Gollan, the British Consul here, on board, went to meet the vessel, which turned out to be the United States auxiliary gunboat Maple. An officer on board handed to Col. Gelpi a sealed document addressed to Mr. Gollan. The Spanish gunboat returned to this harbor at 1 P. M.

Madrid Reports About Our Ships.

MADRID, June 14—9 P. M.—The Government has received the following official dispatch from Havana:

"There are seventeen American men-of-war before Havana. The number before Santiago has been reduced. It is supposed that some of the warships have gone to repair damages sustained. A former rebel chief is organizing at Placeta a battalion of volunteers to assist the Spanish commanders."

TRYING TO LURE OUR SHIPS.

KEY WEST, June 14.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has apparently not yet abandoned the hope of luring the American warships within range of the Havana batteries. He tried it again on Friday morning last, but with no better success than in his previous attempts.

Advices received here to-day are to the effect that five Spanish ships ran out to the mouth of Havana Harbor on the day mentioned and headed in an easterly direction. The vessels of the blockading squadron were lying well off shore, the nearest not being closer than 2,000 yards. Upon sighting the Spaniards they ran in a short distance and opened fire with their guns. A volley of shot and shell brought no response from the enemy, but the quintet of ships speedily turned tail, and, hugging the shore, under the batteries, ran back into the harbor.

The American ships, however, did not accept the ball, and made no further attempt to molest them. The character of the Spanish boats could not be positively fixed on account of

Wanamakers

Short Notes Of Big Events

THE LACE EXHIBIT, fifth floor. A collection of rare and antique pieces of lace and needlework of the XVIth and XVIIth centuries, patiently sought out and brought together by our European representative. The whole forms a chronological history of lace-making. An instructor is in attendance.

SUMMER FABRICS. A sale of them on first floor. To the wonderful list of Organdies and Grenadines given Monday and Tuesday is now added a number of the highest class novelties. Saving from 20 to 50 per cent.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND SHIRT WAISTS, second floor,—a combined sale. Immense stocks of the freshest and newest. The shirt waist prices are 30 and 40 per cent. under regular figures.

SHOWING AND SELLING OF GAS STOVES, basement, and the Cooking-by-Gas School, conducted by Miss Lemcke. To-day's morning lesson is on preserving cherries. This afternoon, on the preparation of a six-course dinner in one hour and twenty minutes,—demonstration of the inexpensiveness of gas as a fuel.

CARPETS. A selling of Ingrain Carpets on third floor. 65c. qualities for 42 1-2c.; 50c. qualities for 32 1-2c. Some remnant lengths at half. 55c. stair carpets for 35c.

THE WANAMAKER WHEEL CLUB, offering the Humber, Monarch and Continental on an easy basis of partial payments.

LAST DAY of the Wanamaker History Club, —close of the heaviest book sale ever conducted.

Embroideries

FIFTEEN thousand yards of the good kinds of Swiss Embroideries are here this morning, marked at less than their import cost.

Good embroideries sometimes suffer in hasty comparison with the machine-made kind. The latter are often cheaper, but they won't wear, therefore we never keep them. These are made on the hand-machines, and will not ravel, and they're as cheap as the cheapest, now.

We divide the whole lot into four prices, and we'll cut any length you wish.

8c., 10c., 12½c. and 15c. a yd.

Men's 25c. Scarfs

SIX hundred of them, and you will find them the best you have ever handled with that price on them.

They are hot day scarfs, folded in the Imperial shape, made from English twills. Worth 50c. easily enough, but selling at half that.

Wash Skirts

MORE kinds than you will care to look over. It's a Wanamaker collection.

A little money goes a great way, if you choose. There are duck skirts, at 75c., for instance. They are here, consequently they are all right, if they *are* cheap.

Other duck skirts cost $1, $1.50 and $1.75. There are skirts in crash as low as 75c. and as high as $2. Linen ones, $1 to $5. In pique, up to $7. There is no better collection, nor one at better prices. We know of none so good.

Bicycle skirts? Of course. One in crash for example, at $1.50, that has surprises in it for investigators.

Summer Home Suggestions

DECORATIVE matters for Summer homes should be those that combine effectiveness with inexpensiveness. Perhaps these hints will be of value:

WHITE IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS
At $1.85—2 patterns; were $2.50.
At $3.35—3 patterns; were $4.25.
At $3.75—2 patterns; were $4.50.
At $4.25—3 patterns; were $5.25.
At $4.25—4 patterns; were $5.
At $7.25—4 patterns; were $9.

TAMBOUR MUSLIN CURTAINS
At $5—One style; was $6.25.

SASH CURTAINS—Tambour Muslin
At $1.65—3 patterns; were $2.
At $1.95—2 patterns; were $2.50.
At $3.25—2 patterns; were $4.

SUMMER PORTIERES—Light weight
At $3.25—Of cotton tapestry, 5 colors; were $4.25.
At $3.25—Of striped tapestry, 3 colors; were $4.

A few handsome denim curtains with fancy guimps and fringes, are now $5.50. They were cheap at a dollar more.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BIDS FOR BUILDING MONITORS.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Bids for the construction of the four harbor defense vessels of the monitor type, provided for by the Naval Appropriation bill, will soon be called for by the Secretary of the Navy. The Board of Construction of the Navy Department discussed the details of the designs for the ships at a long session this afternoon, at the conclusion of which the main features were all decided upon with the exception of the turrets.

It is expected that at the next meeting of the board the type of turret to be used will be selected. When that is done, circulars describing the chief characteristics of the vessels will be issued to intending bidders.

As the plans now stand the new monitors will be 225 feet long with 55 feet beam and 12½ feet mean draught. They will have a displacement of about 2,700 tons, will be equipped with engines of 2,500 horse power, and will be expected to make a speed of between eleven and twelve knots.

For their fighting work the new coast defenders will be supplied with two twelve-inch breech-loading rifles in each turret, reinforced by four four-inch and a number of smaller rapid-fire guns as a secondary battery. The turrets will be operated by electricity. The coal capacity will be about 200 tons.

Unusual study and care is being applied to the designs for these new fighting machines for the enlarged American Navy by the experts of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and if the ideas of Chief Constructor Hichborn are carried out they will represent a distinct advance in the monitor type of warship. The four monitors are to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $1,250,000 each. Not more than two of them are to be built in the same yard or by the same contractor, and one may be built on the Pacific Coast.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

LAST DAY Wanamaker History Club

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Nearly 100,000 people have bought this work at double our club price. It is being sold throughout the country to-day by canvassers at double our price. *The double price will be the only price after to-day.*

NEW YORK, June 1, 1898.

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The style is flowing, the narrative as absorbing as a romance—in striking contrast to every other work that has attempted to deal with such a range of facts and figures.

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THE WAR CORRESPONDENT

Difficulties Attending His Work in Following the Fleets in Tropical Waters.

WHY THE NEWS IS DELAYED

Cable Operators in the West Indies Unable to Appreciate the Necessity for Haste in Sending the Dispatches.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 7.—The war correspondents who are telling the world the story of the struggle for Cuban independence meet with some very interesting experiences. Especially here in the West Indies they are constantly getting into odd corner of civilization. Conditions are met here which the average American could hardly believe to exist anywhere in the world where Bibles and textbooks have ever been seen.

Since the news centre changed from Key West to the southern coast of Cuba it has been necessary to cable all matter from West Indian points. The Island of Jamaica is the nearest point to Santiago de Cuba, and most of the dispatch boats have made for the various ports of Jamaica with their news. The result is that the cable offices have been swamped with messages, and, no matter how important the news may be, nothing more than the briefest bulletin can reach the United States for a period of from forty-eight hours to one week after the "copy" is filed. The readers of the American newspapers have frequently seen prefixed to a cable dispatch from these tropical points the words "delayed in transmission." That expression is truthful as far as it goes, but the words "delayed by lack of facilities" would explain the situation much more truthfully.

Government Controls Everything.

The Government of Jamaica is English, and the Crown controls almost everything. It is an excellent Government, too, satisfactory to the people, and sure always to secure for them the best of everything; but for American newspaper work the conditions are trying. The main office of the cable line to New York, by way of Halifax, is located here. On the north side of the island and much nearer to Cuba is Port Antonio. From Port Antonio to Kingston is a telegraph line running over the mountains.

It frequently occurs that a dispatch boat with an important piece of news runs across from Santiago de Cuba to Port Antonio with the hope of sending the story overland to Kingston, where it will be transferred to the cable office. If the boat is fortunate enough to get into Port Antonio before the office closes the story may go through to Kingston. But if the office has closed the news must wait until the next day. If a correspondent knows, however, that he is likely to have an important dispatch during the hours the office is closed he may make written application to have it kept open, and by paying $1 an hour may secure the use of the office until his dispatch is sent over the mountains to Kingston. When it reaches the cable office, however, it may be delayed several days on account of matter ahead of it.

Costly Cable Messages.

The regular press cable rate from Kingston to New York over the West India Cable Comapny's line is 16 cents per word. The commercial rate is 48 cents a word. This is the lowest rate given by any of the cable lines from the West Indies to the United States. Press dispatches sent over some of the lines cost more than a dollar a word, and many of the stories of the war read by the American people have cost thousands of dollars for transmission alone, to say nothing of the enormous expense of equipping the dispatch boats.

Much of the work in the cable and telegraphic offices throughout the West Indies is done by negro girls, who are intelligent and obliging in their manner, but, like all the natives, they cannot understand why it is necessary to hurry. The activity and rush of the Americans is a source of never-ending wonderment to them. All through the burning days these negro girls sit languidly fanning themselves as they work at the telegraph keys, wondering why the Americans are making so much fuss over a little thing like the war in Cuba.

But the writers on the dispatch boats encounter even more serious difficulties. Last week one of the boats put into a port on the Haitian Coast. The President of the island and a thousand or more natives were at the wharf to meet the incoming boat. The correspondents had no other thought than to get to the cable office, but, of course, the Government controlled the cable, as it does everything else on the island, and the correspondents had nothing to do but humor the local officials' caprices.

Meeting with a Haitian "King."

The Chief Executive of the city met the correspondents at the wharf, and, after a great show of welcome, invited them to go to his house. A concourse of natives followed. On reaching the house the official, who is to all intents and purposes the local King, forced upon his guests several presents. All this time the correspondents could feel the dispatches fairly burning in their pockets, but the must await the "King's" pleasure.

The time lost, however, in the official's company was not the worst of it. There is a fixed rule of official courtesy in Haiti that when the local ruler favors a guest with a gift the favor must at once be acknowledged by a gift of equal or greater value in return. The correspondents had no articles of value with them, and were in great straits to know what to do. If they offended by failing to make a present the Haitian official was likely to close the cable office to them altogether. They went to the boat to talk over the matter, and discovered if there was anything portable suitable for a gift. The only article that could be spared was a fine fat ham. A jug of rum was purchased at one of the shops, and the ham and rum were sent to the official. His Excellency was in raptures. He felt that he had been honored in a most extraordinary way, and the correspondents received every attention at the cable office.

The men who wear Uncle Sam's uniforms are not the only ones subjected to the dangers of the Cuban war. The men on the newspaper dispatch boats, without arms or other protection, are in constant danger. Not only are they likely at any time to be captured by the Spaniards, but when night comes they are in danger of being fired upon by the Americans and sent to the bottom.

Dangers of Dispatch Boats.

Were it not for the more important news of the warships, the dispatch boats themselves might relate incidents and experiences of a thrilling nature. Scarcely a night passes that one or more of the dispatch boats is not actually fired upon or threatened with dire punishment if she does not obey orders and keep outside of the fleet limit. With all lights out, the boats of the fleet constantly changing positions, a heavy gale blowing, and a strong current, it is not easy to tell where the three, five, or ten mile limit may be, and, innocently, a dispatch boat may drift within the forbidden limit at night and be blown up by a shell or rammed by a gunboat without knowing that she has disobeyed the order of the night.

There are other experiences not so exciting but no less amusing which come to the correspondents who have made their homes on the sea. Often they are out for weeks without putting in at a port, and their wardrobes as well as the stores become very much depleted. Many of the correspondents have learn l to wash and mend their clothing, and many times their appearance when they land after a long chase after the fleet would startle their friends at home.

In the tropics the clothing worn is of very light material, and knocking about on the decks of the boats, these suits soon become torn and badly soiled. On the chase after Schley's fleet when he went to Santiago, one very fastidious correspondent had the bad fortune to have all his clothing washed overboard, excepting the suit of duck he was wearing. The trousers of this suit had become badly soiled, and he determined to wash them. Not understanding the technicalities of the laundry, he gave them a thorough soaping and, tying them to a strong cord, threw them over the stem of the boat, hoping that during the night the ocean would finish the washing. The next morning when the trousers were hauled in to dry they were torn to shreds. The sharks had been nibbling at them. The young man went into port at Cape Haitien two days later wearing Summer underwear instead of white duck. He was a hero with the natives. They mistook his undergarments for tights, and believed him to be a famous acrobat.

NEW YORK TROOPS FIRST.

Men from Other States Sent Out Wretchedly Equipped—This State Proud of Her Lead.

ALBANY, June 14.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day said that he was surprised to see the attacks made by Chaplain Madison Peters of the Ninth Regiment, New York City, on the condition of the State troops, and especially his own regiment, as have been reported in the press.

On the first day of June Gen. Tillinghast received an unsolicited letter from Col. G. James Green, commandant of the Ninth Regiment, which spoke of the condition of his men in camp at Chickamauga. This letter was received some days before Chaplain Peters made his first arraignment of the State military authorities for not properly taking care of the soldiers.

After reading the criticism, the Adjutant General wrote to Col. Green and asked his permission to make public part of his letter of June 1. To-day he received the necessary permission and made public this portion of the letter:

"We have already got our camp in excellent shape, and in a couple more days will be quite settled. The men are cheerful and happy, and the officers united and enthusiastic. We have much to be thankful for, as the two regiments (First Arkansas and Second Kentucky) in our brigade had practically nothing when they arrived, and it was awful to me to see the condition in which their respective States sent them here. They had neither uniforms nor arms, tentage nor cooking outfits, and it was pitiful to see the guards marching past armed with sticks. I think it is criminal, and New York is deserving of all our praise for the complete manner in which she sent us out. Our greatest discomfort has been the lack of water, but to-day men are laying a water main in front of our camp, and by nightfall we will have all the water we need. We have had no sickness whatever, except such trivial ailments incident to change of water, &c.

Gen. Tillinghast said further that he had taken special pains to see that the Ninth went away from Camp Townsend properly equipped. When they got orders, at 3 o'clock one afternoon, to get away at 6 o'clock the next morning, they were not completely equipped with cooking utensils. It was too late to express them from New York, so they were packed in trunks, checked, and sent in charge of a man from New York City. They arrived at camp four hours before the regiment left.

Gov. Black is making arrangements to send two or more personal representatives to all the army camps in the South, to see what condition the New York volunteers are in.

The Paymaster General reported to-day that the first volunteer regiment was paid yesterday.

11,000 New State Troops.

ALBANY, June 14.—Gen. Tillinghast reported to Gov. Black to-day that the reorganized National Guard numbered nearly 11,000 men. This is not an estimate, but is based on telegrams received from the officers of the various organizations of the new guard.

ALDERMEN FLIP A COIN.

PATERSON, N. J., June 14.—The Board of Aldermen at 3 o'clock this morning passed the annual tax ordinance. This matter had been in dispute for some time. Several times the ordinance was brought up for passage. At midnight the Aldermen refreshed themselves.

After that the different appropriations were fought over for a couple of hours, and finally the board dead-locked upon the street appropriation. The amount originally inserted was $50,000, but Alderman Lang wanted only $40,000 in the ordinance, and he was supported by enough members to prevent anything being done.

Alderman Boylan wanted to compromise on $45,000, and when this was rejected, finally fell to $42,500, but this was not accepted. It was finally agreed to flip a cent and if Lang won, all should vote for $40,000, and if Boylan won, all should vote for $42,500. Boylan won.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

REPUBLICANS IN SESSION

County Committee Denounces the Removal of Police Commissioners Hamilton and Philips.

WILL APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR

Committee of Seven Appointed to Lay the Facts Before the Chief Executive—L. E. Quigg Re-elected by a Vote of 204 to 13.

The Republican County Committee at its convention in the United Charities Building last night adopted by an almost unanimous vote a resolution calling for the appointment of seven members to present to Gov. Black evidence of the "unlawful abuse of power" by the Mayor in removing the Republican Police Commissioners Thomas L. Hamilton and William E. Philips. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the action of Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City of New York, in removing from office Thomas L. Hamilton and William E. Philips, Republican Commissioners of Police, for the purpose of thereafter removing John McCullagh, Chief of Police, an honest and upright official, in order that there might be appointed in his place William S. Devery, whose career as a police officer has been the subject of grave public scandal, was an immoral and unlawful abuse of power. The power of removal was not given to the Mayor for the purpose of punishing and retiring officials because they are doing their duty, and appointing persons in their place because they can be relied on not to do their duty.

Resolved, That the action of the Mayor above recited violated the bipartisan act and created a partisan commission solely under Tammany control, thereby opening the door to dishonest elections, and to the familiar Tammany practices of illegal registration, illegal voting, and the abuse and intimidation of electors, and

Be it further resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the Chair to present to the Governor of the State the facts proving these allegations, in the hope that measures may be taken to right the wrongs that have thus been perpetrated, and to afford to the people of New York City and the State full guarantee of fair and honest elections.

Resolved, That the President of the County Committee shall act as Chairman of the committee so appointed.

Abraham Gruber's Remarks.

Following the reading of the resolution, Abraham Gruber arose, and was greeted with loud applause. "The leading spirits in Tammany Hall," he said, "are men to whom an illegal election is a feast. This has been the first time when a Republican County Committee, representing all of the Republican Party of the county, could give voice to the sentiments every republican in New York feels. To-night let the Republican organization of the County of New York speak.

"Let it say to the Governor, 'We will lay before you facts that are convincing; that it is absolutely necessary that the people be safeguarded in the next elections by a change in the control of the elections in New York. It was the gross frauds of 1893 that gave us the majority we rolled up in 1894.

"It is absolutely necessary that all Republicans go to the Governor as one man and say to him: 'Save the Republican Party of the State and of the city, and all honest citizens from the ravages and devilitry of Tammany Hall.' There will be a Democratic Governor and Legislature unless Frank S. Black takes Tammany Hall by the throat, and gives to the people of New York a law that insures honest elections and an honest Police Department."

When Mr. Gruber sat down, the hall rang with cheers, which were followed by others for Thomas L. Hamilton.

Dwight Colyer urged that the resolutions should be referred to a committee. Frederick S. Gibbs protested against the taking of such action. Mr. Gibbs said the time to act upon the resolutions was right then, and that the whole committee was the body to consider and act upon them. Mr. Gibbs was loudly cheered.

At this point in the proceedings Charles Hess, brother of the newly appointed Police Commissioner, arose from a seat in the rear of the hall and asked to be excused from voting upon the resolutions. There was silence for a moment, and then some one hissed. Mr. Hess's request was granted. The resolutions were then put to a vote. A committee to present the resolutions to the Governor will be appointed to-day.

Lemuel E. Quigg Re-elected.

Lemuel E. Quigg was elected President of the committee by a vote of 204 to 13. There were four absent. The other candidate for the office was Richard J. Lewis of the Twenty-seventh District, whose name was proposed by Dwight Colyer after Mr. Quigg had been nominated. Mr. Colyer made a speech, in which he said that the voters he and his friends represented were a large and respectable element of the party, who were willing to follow if properly led.

It would be unwise, he said, to nominate a man whose name would bring up all the troubles of the past. It would be injudicious and unwise for the party to alienate votes that were needed and to nominate any one connected with the disturbances of the past.

"It is with regret," he said, "that we feel called upon to-night to make a nomination against the candidate proposed. But we make it not from any personal spite, but against the grievances, irregularities, and wrongs of the past. We fought against the old system of enrollment in primaries which suppressed the views of the Republican Party either by irregularities or by fraud."

Among those who voted for Mr. Lewis was ex-Mayor William L. Strong of the Twenty-ninth District.

Mr. Quigg succeeded Henry L. Burnett, who had been chosen temporary Chairman. When the President had taken the oath he was presented with a large basket of red roses. In acknowledging his election, he said: "I have held this office long enough to know all its honors and all its pains and penalties as well. I thank you for electing me. It is the best answer that could be given to the dreadful din of personal abuse that seems to fill the atmosphere of this difficult position."

George H. Sutton was elected First Vice President, Otto A. Rosalsky Second Vice President, George R. Manchester Secretary, Sabine Smith Treasurer, and Edward Bodine Sergeant at Arms.

Members of the Executive Committee were elected from all but the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, and annexed districts, where the committeemen had been unable to agree. The Annexed District was represented by only two committeemen, each of whom insisted on voting for himself.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS MEET.

Ex-Sheriff Buttling and Harry A. Hanbury Have a Wordy Tilt.

The Republican County Committee of Kings County met and organized last night in the Johnston Building, in Nevins Street. Owing to the voluntary retirement of Secretary John K. Neal, Vice President Marcus Walter B. Atterbury was re-elected Chairman, F. Van Steenburgh Assistant Secretary, and J. E. Dresher, Jr., Treasurer. B. Campbell was elected to his place as Secretary, and William H. Vass was elected to Campbell's place as Vice President.

The business was of a routine character, enlivened only by a tilt between ex-Sheriff Buttling and Harry A. Hanbury. Buttling having objected to a motion to have the Ward Committees meet on the fourth Tuesday in the month instead of the third, on the ground that it was "boyish" to reconsider their action without reason, Hanbury retorted:

"There is an old saying that wise men change their opinions sometimes, while—but I won't repeat the rest of it."

There was a shout of laughter, and Buttling, losing his temper, exclaimed:

"I have no objection to laughter, especially when it is inspired by a clown."

The committee adjourned until June 30, when it will receive the report of a committee appointed to draft by-laws.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE ELECTION.

A Member from Each Assembly District to Decide Contested Seats.

The new General Committee of Tammany Hall met last night in the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. Augustus W. Peters, President of the borough, was chosen Chairman. A resolution was adopted to the effect that a member from each Assembly district be appointed to decide on the questions of contested seats in the various election districts.

The following officers were elected unanimously: Chairman—Augustus W. Peters; Secretaries—Warren W. Foster, Jacob A. Marks, T. Fairfax McLaughlin, John K. O'Rourke, and James F. Delaney; Treasurer—John McQuade; Sergeant at Arms—John B. McCloskey.

A meeting of the new Executive Committee followed, at which a motion was adopted to indorse the label of the United Printing Trades Council. This calls for the printing of all city stationery by union men.

Richmond Borough Committees Meet.

The Democratic and Republican General Committees of Richmond Borough met last night and organized. Both bodies re-elected the old officers. The Democrats met at the German Club rooms, in Stapleton, and elected Dr. John L. Feeny, Chairman; Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Vice Chairman; Franklin C. Vitt, F. W. Owens, and James Seton, Secretaries; Benjamin Bodine, Treasurer, and Thomas J. McCormick, Sergeant at Arms. The Republicans met at the Tompkinsville Republican Club and elected Henry A. Guyon, Chairman; Joseph Simonson, Vice Chairman; Thomas Braniff, Secretary, and Charles A. Schmeiser, Treasurer.

Kings County Democrats Organize.

The Kings County Democratic Committee met last night in the Jefferson Building and organized. All the officers were re-elected except Secretary Robert T. Brown. James Moffett was elected Chairman, James D. Bell First Vice President, John J. Cain Second Vice President, William F. Wuest Secretary, Michael J. Cummings Corresponding Secretary, and Arthur C. Salmon Treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws, and the names of the members of the Executive Committee elected by the different districts were announced.

Queens County Republicans.

The Queens County Republican General Committee met at Miller's Hotel last night for organization. John Lewis Childs of Floral Park was elected Chairman to succeed himself. Frederick Storm of Flushing was re-elected Vice Chairman, William A. Jones of Jamaica was elected Secretary, and John H. Prall of Newtown Treasurer.

Jersey Prohibitionists Meet.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 14.—The State Convention of the Prohibition Party of New Jersey opened its sessions to-day in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Hall in this city. Delegates were present from every county in the State. Chairman Robert F. S. White of Montclair called the meeting to order, and the Rev. George C. Wilding of Jersey City was made temporary Chairman. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported permanent officers as follows: Chairman—Dr. Wilding; Secretaries—George J. Haven, Camden; William R. Winter, Palmyra, and the Rev. W. C. Kinsey, Newark. Addresses were then made by Dr. Spence, Col. Burdick, Chairman of the Virginia State Committee; Mrs. Emmett Bourne of Essex County, and Miss Kate Lundane of Flemington. The nominations will be made to-morrow.

KILLED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Anger at His Wife for Leaving Him Caused Bartholomew Powers to Murder John Dempsey.

John Dempsey, fifty-three years old, was instantly killed by his son-in-law, Bartholomew Powers, twenty-four years old, in Dempsey's flat on the top floor of the tenement at 305 East Twenty-sixth Street, last night. Powers fired three shots into the old man's head and a fourth into his heart.

The deed resulted indirectly from the presence of the wife of Powers, who was Miss Ella Dempsey, in her father's home. She had left her husband, whom she married on Easter Sunday, because, as she says, he was brutal, neglectful, and insanely jealous in his treatment of her. Although employed as a cutter at a good salary, he gave her barely enough to live on, and spent the balance in clothing himself and in riotous living.

She packed up her things yesterday after he went to work, and went to her father's home, where she was told that her old place in the household was open to her. She was sitting with her father and brother, John, eighteen years old, after supper, talking over the situation, when Powers knocked at the door and demanded entrance, with loud curses and a threat to break in. Mrs. Powers, knowing her husband's disposition, and feeling sure he meant mischief, went to the door, and while he raved and cursed outside, vainly begged him to go away.

Powers succeeded in breaking in the door and entered with an oath, calling for his wife. She had hidden under the bed, and her brother had fled, but the old man stood his ground. "Your're to blame," shouted Powers, turning on Dempsey with a vile epithet. "Take that!" and leveling his revolver, he fired it into the old man's face, and followed the shot up with three others. Then he ran down stairs, shouting a threat from the first landing that he would come back and give his wife "the same dose."

The police were summoned, and an ambulance surgeon called in to pronounce the old man dead. A policeman has been detailed to act as a special body guard to Mrs. Powers, and the police expect to catch her husband while he is hanging around in the hope of killing her. He is described as 5 feet 8 inches tall, with dark hair and mustache, and dark complexion.

HIS DOG COULD NOT SAVE HIM.

Thomas Gould Is Drowned in the North River at 155th Street.

Thomas Gould, fourteen years old, of 154 Bradhurst Avenue, fell into the North River at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street last night and was drowned. The boy had a big black Newfoundland dog, and every night he got permission from his parents to take the dog to the river for a swim.

There are steps leading down to the water at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and from the bottom of these the lad was wont to throw sticks into the stream for Rover to bring back.

While thus engaged he lost his balance and fell, The dog was out in the stream some fifteen feet or more at the time after a stick. Seeing his little master fall into the water the dog plunged back as if to grab him. The tide was strong, and when the lad appeared at the surface he was some distance out. The dog made a second effort to reach his master, but the boy sank and did not appear again.

Policeman F. C. Ahrens of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station heard the cries of the small boys, and hurried to the place, but could do nothing. The faithful dog swam round and round, and it was only when exhausted that he permitted the policeman to take him from the water. Even then he refused to leave the waterside, and it was only when the lad's father was called, some hours later, that Rover could be induced to go home.

Fire Horse Injured and Shot.

Truck 13, on its way to a fire last night, was in collision with a heavy express wagon at Third Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, and one of the truck horses was so badly injured that Acting Chief Joseph Shaw ordered Policeman Thomas Perry of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station to shoot it. None of the men was injured. Several of the firemen were thrown from the truck, but their bruises are slight.

Death After a Wheeling Trip.

WOODBURY, N. J., June 14.—H. C. Dinor of Lindenwood and his wife wheeled to Pitman Grove last evening. After taking dinner at the grove, they continued on their ride, and when near Haddonfield Dinor dismounted and complained of feeling ill. He sat down under a shade tree and his wife joined him. Dinor lighted a cigarette, said a few words to his wife, and fell over dead. It is believed that Dinor was a victim of the heat.

Little Girl's Leg Cut Off.

Emily Hicks, nine years old, of 198 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, at Stockholm Street and Central Avenue of that town, had her left leg cut off at the knee by trolley car No. 794 of the Park Avenue line. The car was in charge of Motorman Michael Connors, and was going to the terminus, at Central Avenue and Cooper Street. The girl was returning from school.

Italian Prince at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 14.—Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who fought a duel with the Duc d'Orleans, is here incognito, and was visited at the Windsor to-day by Lord and Lady Aberdeen. He will shortly leave for Newport.

No Word from Bark Spartan.

The American bark Spartan, Capt. Anderson, which sailed from New York April 22 for Bath, Me., with a cargo of 800 tons of coal, has not been heard from since she passed out at Sandy Hook. Her agents are Vernon H. Brown & Co.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Placed in Nomination at a Convention Held in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD Ill., June 14.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following State ticket:

State Treasurer—FLOYD WHITTEMORE, Springfield.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—ALFRED BAYLISS, Streator.

Trustees of the University of Illinois—P. L. HATCH, McHenry County; A. F. NIGHTINGALE, Chicago; ALICE ASBURY ABBOTT, Chicago.

The convention was harmonious, most of the nominations being made by acclamation or on the first ballot. A speech by Senator Mason and a letter from Senator Cullom, in which the war with Spain was touched upon, aroused considerable enthusiasm, as did the reading of the platform, which commends the policy of the National Administration before and since the outbreak of the war, and declares: "The United States should hold such possessions in the conquered territory as will be advantageous to its interests in time of war and peace," and that all the conquered possessions should be held until an indemnity is paid by Spain.

The platform also favors an increase of the navy, and urges the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Walter L. Bouve, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John B. Jeffrey, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chicago and report to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty at that place.

Capt. John B. Jeffrey, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will, upon the completion of his temporary duty at headquarters, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, proceed to San Francisco and report to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, for assignment to duty with the expedition now being organized for the Philippine Islands.

A board of officers is appointed to meet and board the steamship Allegheny at Port Tampa for the examination of First Lieut. Parker W. West, Third Cavalry, to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, (Captain, Fourth Cavalry;) Major Valery Harvard, Surgeon; Major William D. Beach, Engineer Officer of Volunteers, (Captain, Third Cavalry;) Capt. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. James H. Reeves, Sixth Cavalry, Recorder.

Capt. John E. Vawter, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Major Robert H. Fitzhugh, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary on the staff of a division commander in that department.

Capt. George W. Butler, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Augusta, Me., to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, with his detachment of enlisted men of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, and report upon arrival to Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, for instructions.

The following named officers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, and report as indicated: Major William M. Abernethy, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in that corps; Capt. Lee Linn, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that department.

The following officers, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, are assigned to duty as recruiting officers for that corps at the places hereinafter designated: Capt. Frank Lyman, Jr., at Des Moines, Iowa; First Lieut. John J. Ryan, at San Antonio, Texas; First Lieut. Howard D. Coe, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and await further orders.

First Lieut. Nicholas Powers, Adjutant Second Battalion One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, having tendered his resignation on count of physical disability, is discharged from the service of the United States.

Capts. Russell E. Burdick and Henry W. Corning, First Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, will join their respective troops.

Navy.

The resignation of Paymaster's Clerk C. S. Muir is accepted, to take effect June 13.

Paymaster's Clerk Posey is ordered to report for duty on board the Lancaster.

H. O. Metius is appointed Paymaster's Clerk on the nomination of Assistant Paymaster George Brown, Jr., for duty at the Puget Sound Naval Station.

Assistant Paymaster R. H. Woods is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Vulcan.

Naval Cadet P. M. O'Rielly is ordered to the Fish Hawk.

Lieut. J. J. Blandin is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment.

J. H. Lohman is appointed Acting Gunner.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. Tobin, retired, is ordered to Elizabeth, N. J., with the yacht Shearwater.

Lieut. Commander C. W. Tracy, retired, is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer D. P. Jones is ordered as additional duty to inspect the steel crank shaft at Buffalo, N. Y., for Torpedo Boat No. 7.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Holihan, retired, is ordered to the Independence.

Commander A. J. Iverson, retired, and Mate J. Griffin, retired, have permission to leave the United States during the cruise of the Enterprise.

Mate J. W. Baxter, retired, is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Triton.

Commander F. Hanford, Lieut. Commander D. Kennedy, and Ensigns J. Lawrence, and P. M. Labach are ordered to duty with Admiral Erben.

Boatswain P. Johnson, retired, is ordered to the Franklin.

Assistant Surgeon R. G. Le Conte is detached from the Philadelphia Naval Hospital and ordered to the Lancaster.

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Orvis is ordered to the Independence.

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone is detached from the Mare Island Naval Hospital and ordered to the Nero.

Assistant Paymaster E. Carter is ordered to the Yale.

Assistant Engineers W. L. Walker, A. D. Brown, W. S. Barger, and H. M. Leps are ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY

A Hearing Given the Scheme of the Ramapo Water Company.

MR. LAUTERBACH'S ARGUMENT

Presentations Made Before the Board of Public Improvements — Croton Supply Said to be Inadequate.

The Ramapo Water Company, which for some time has endeavored to secure a public hearing before the Board of Public Improvements on its proposition to supply by contract to the city an auxiliary water supply, was successful in its endeavor yesterday, for the members of the board listened to arguments in favor of the plan by Edward Lauterbach, the counsel for the water company; Silas B. Dutcher, its President, and Peter E. Nostrand, its engineer, and accepted a brief from the New York Board of Fire Underwriters which was, in substance, a plea on behalf of the Ramapo Water Company.

The brief from the underwriters was read by George A. Stanton, the representative of that body. While the other members of the Board of Public Improvements listened to the claims put forth by those who represented the Ramapo Water Company, President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who has all along been opposed to private contracts, interrupted the speakers occasionally to ask some question as to the facilities of the company for supplying water and the amount of capital behind the concern. A direct answer to only one question was given him, and that was when Mr. Nostrand informed him that the capital stock of the Ramapo Water Company was $2,000,000.

Silas B. Dutcher, the President of the company, outlined briefly at the beginning of the hearing what it was intended to present to the board, and then introduced a number of friends who spoke in favor of the plan. One of them, G. Walter Smith, representing the Wholesale Grocers' Association, emphasized the necessity for a greater supply of water for New York City, and pointed out advantages in the supply that would be gained by using the water of the Ramapo Company. He suggested that as the largest portion of the State lies west of the Hudson River, and that the water supply must necessarily be drawn from that area, it would be natural to look to that portion of the State for the supply. He then told of the advantages of mountain water drawn from a barren, mountainous district, and claimed all advantages for the Ramapo Company.

Edward Lauterbach made a speech concerning the company. He said it was organized in 1883, and had done everything necessary up to the present time, in order to be able to meet any contract it might get to supply corporations with water. It was not so much, Mr. Lauterbach replied in answer to Mr. Grout's repeated questioning, the state of progress in which the company is at present as it was whether or not the company could supply pure water that concerned the Board of Public Improvement. George A. Stanton, representing the Board of Fire Underwriters, made a short speech and then offered the brief of the underwriters, which was signed by J. Montgomery Hare, the President of that body.

In its brief the Board of Underwriters called attention particularly to the fact that New York has outgrown its present water supply, and that the available pressure from the Croton waterworks is insufficient to give good fire protection.

The proposed supplemental supply, it explained, was to be brought from the mountain lakes and streams west of the Hudson River, from an elevation ranging from 400 to 1,600 feet above the sea level. The water would be conducted from the lakes and reservoirs directly to the city dwellings through non-corrosive metal pipes. The water would be carried through an aqueduct eighty-five miles long, including river crossings, and delivered at a pressure due to an elevation of 300 feet above tide. It was on this latter point that the underwriters made their strongest plea. It was argued that at present the insurance rates on many tall buildings in the business portion of the city were much higher than they would be if a higher gravity water pressure could be supplied, and that because of the inadequate supply more than $150,000,000 of insurance in New York City is refused by insurance companies every year.

To supplement the brief, there was attached the petitions to the Sinking Fund Commissioners in 1895 of the Fire Underwriters, real estate owners and agents, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and hotel keepers, who asked at that time for a greater supply and a higher pressure of water.

All the arguments were heard by the Board of Public Improvements, and the papers accepted, but no action in the matter was taken.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

John S. Geagan Resigns and Howard P. Okie Takes His Seat in the Board of Aldermen.

Edward White, a member of the London County Council, attended the meetings of the Aldermen and Councilmen yesterday, and each body accorded him the privilege of the floor.

John S. Geagan resigned his seat in the Board of Aldermen, and Howard P. Okie, Citizens' Union candidate, whom the courts had decided to be elected Alderman from the Nineteenth District, in place of Mr. Geagan, the Tammany candidate, was seated.

As soon as the meeting had been called to order Mr. Geagan arose and made a short speech. He said he still believed that he was elected, but that he also believed that it was his duty to his party and the public not to combat the court's decision.

The board, after accepting Mr. Geagan's resignation, thanked him by a standing vote for his action. Alderman Woodward, Republican, made a motion that the floor be accorded Mr. Geagan at any and all times during the existence of the present board, to which the other Aldermen agreed unanimously.

Alderman McInness then moved that Mr. Okie be seated, and the motion was carried without a dissenting vote.

The board transferred the resolution to appropriate $50,000 for a charter day celebration, and placed it on file. The resolution was placed in special orders, when it was defeated by the Brooklyn Aldermen last April. The action of the Bureau of Elections in spending $207,000 in last week's primary elections without advertising or receiving bids was then indorsed.

A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to continue the salaries of county officers within the city and city employes who go to the war.

The resolutions of condolence upon the death of Mr. Gladstone were passed with a rising vote.

The communication from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment presenting the resolution of that board reauthorizing the bonds authorized by the old Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the amount of $23,000,000 was referred to the Finance Committee without reading.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION VETOED.

Municipal Assembly Has No Power to Grant Permits for Lunch Wagons.

The Mayor sent to the Council yesterday his disapproval of a resolution adopted by the Council May 31 last granting permission to the Women's Auxiliary to maintain lunch wagons in the streets and public places.

The Mayor said he was strongly impressed with the nature of the work carried on by this association, and with the fact that the profits received from the operation of these wagons would be expended in providing and maintaining ice water fountains for public use in various parts of the city. He had returned the resolution, however, without his approval because he was advised by the Corporation Counsel that it was not within the power of the Municipal Assembly to pass such a resolution, as the storing of wagons on the street was an "encroachment or obstruction" and forbidden by law.

The Council adopted the resolution of the Board of Estimate, which authorized the issue of $23,000,000 of bonds, payable in gold. The Finance Committee reported in favor of the resolution.

RECRUITS AT SEA GIRT CAMP.

All the New Men for the First Regiment Expected Before the End of the Week.

SEA GIRT, June 14.—The recruits now in camp kept to their tents to-day, owing to the extreme heat. Before the sun was high they were put through the primary drills, but all work was abandoned during the afternoon.

Lieut. Gasser, who is in charge of the recruiting for the First Regiment, says he is experiencing little difficulty in procuring recruits, and he expects to see the entire quota of 297 men in camp before the end of the week. Another squad of 45 recruits will arrive from Newark to-morrow.

The recruits for the Second and Third Regiments are not expected here before Friday or Saturday. The Second is short 267 men, and 271 are needed for the Third.

Gov. Voorhees returned to camp this morning. He consulted with Lieut. Gasser, and an agreement was reached that the quota of recruits for the First Regiment should be mobilized here and sent to Falls Church in a body. This means that the men will be drilled and thoroughly equipped and armed before they start for Virginia. It was the original intention to send the recruits to their regiment in squads. It was also decided that the men should select the company to which they desire assignment.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the War Department has, at the request of Gov. Voorhees, detailed Surgeons Stephen J. Keefe and Charles H. Schlichter of the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, now stationed at Fort Hancock, to conduct the medical examination of the recruits. The Surgeons are expected to arrive to-morrow, when the examinations will begin. Capt. William Butler, the regular army mustering officer, will muster in the recruits as fast as they are passed by the Surgeons.

The State military authorities announce that the call for volunteers for the provisional regiment to be furnished by New Jersey under President McKinley's second call for troops will not be issued until the recruits required for the First, Second, and Third Regiments have been obtained.

47TH MEN QUIT CAMP BLACK.

First Battalion of the Regiment Goes to Fort Adams, R. I.—Corporal Reduced to the Ranks.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 14.—The First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, composed of Companies C, H, L, and M, left Camp Black to-day for Fort Adams, R. I. The revelle was sounded at daybreak to give the men time to pack up the baggage, and at 7 o'clock the tents were struck, and the camp was cleared up. Then the work of transferring the baggage to the train in waiting was begun, and this occupied several hours. It was not until 12:15 that the men left Camp Black.

Corp. Gardiner was reduced to the ranks before the battalion started, as the result of a quarrel with a private named Garlick.

The battalion arrived in Long Island City at 1:15. The men marched down Borden Avenue, and only had their blankets strapped to them. Col. Eddy, on account of the heat, had their packs and haversacks shipped from Camp Black with the other baggage.

There was a big crowd about the station, and after the men had boarded the Government boat John G. Carlisle, Col. Eddy gave the women relatives and friends of the soldiers an opportunity to see them. This was while the baggage was being transferred to the Carlisle. As the work of transferring the baggage was slow, every one had an opportunity to have a long chat with their relatives.

The Carlisle left Long Island City about 3 o'clock for the foot of Warren Street, this borough, where the battalion was transferred to a Stonington Line steamer to continue their trip up the Sound to Newport.

Camp Black Almost Deserted.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., June 14.—Gen. Pennington, the unattached members of the Hospital Corps, and the quarantined company of the First New York are all that remain of Camp Black. The quarantined company expects to receive transportation to-morrow or next day. Gen. Pennington said to-night that he had received no orders indicating that Camp Black would be maintained as a permanent camp or indicating that another site had been chosen. He did not anticipate that he would remain in idleness long, but said that so far as he knew, there was no command to which he could be assigned immediately.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Mustering In of First Regiment Men Will Begin To-day.

The mustering in of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers will begin to-day at the New York headquarters, at 335 Broadway. The men, after enlisting, will be quartered at the Mills Hotel on Bleecker Street until ordered to Camp Townsend, Peekskill, where they expect to go before the end of the week.

The First Regiment will be recruited from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. It will be under command of Col. Eugene Griffin, and will have the following officers:

Lieutenant Colonel—Harry F. Hodges, United States Army.

Majors—John S. Sewell United States Army; Louis Duncan of Washington, and James D. Furguson of New York.

Captains—William B. Parsons of New York, Ira A. Shaler of New York, Eugene Ellicott of Philadelphia, Edward B. Ives of Philadelphia, Allan D. Raymond of Philadelphia, Merritt H. Smith of New York, Agiel Ames, Jr., of Massachusetts, Arthur Haviland of New York, Charles P. Kahler of Baltimore, Charles P. Breese of Norfolk, and William G. Ramsey of New Jersey.

First Lieutenants—Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., of Washington, Algernon Sartoris of Washington, Carl Fisher Hansen of New York, Carlos F. Carbonell of New York, David L. Hough of New York, E. M. Sawtelle of Washington, George W. Bramwell of New York, Joseph A. Steinmetz of Pennsylvania, Henry C. Wilson of Washington, and Maurice A. Viele of Katonah, N. Y.

Second Lieutenants—Henry P. Walker of Boston, a son of Admiral Walker, retired; Lawrence L. Gillespie of New York, a son of Gen. Gillespie; H. R. Bishop, Jr., of New York, Walker Abbott of Massachusetts, and George Perrine of New York.

The Second Regiment, which will rendezvous at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, will be commanded by Col. Willard Young of Utah. The Third Regiment will be commanded by Col. David Du B. Gaillard, and will rendezvous at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

It is expected that the entire brigade will be mustered in before the end of the week, and will be required for service at the front just as soon as it can be properly organized and drilled. The men will be armed as infantry, as they are line troops and must take their place in line of battle when necessary. Their uniforms will be similar to that of the engineer corps of the regular army.

A New York Surgeon Promoted.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—Dr. Willis G. MacDonald, of this city, who was recently appointed a United States Brigade Surgeon with the rank of Major, received notice yesterday that he had been assigned to the General Army Hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

Eighth Regiment Benefit Fund.

Members of the Eighth Regiment now encamped at Chickamauga will soon be supplied with all the tobacco, pipes, paper, envelopes, stamps, and other little things that they will need. Gen. George D. Scott, Major David P. Arnold, Capt. William H. McIntire, and other members of the Veterans' Association of the regiment have started a subscription to raise money for this purpose. Contributions may be forwarded to Gen. Scott, at East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Montgomery Avenue; Major Arnold, at 29 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, or to Capt. McIntire, at the Surrogate's Court.

Spanish Ships Become English.

LONDON, June 14.—Three Spanish ships lying at Liverpool recently—the Gallego, Navarre, and Palentino, renamed the Comin, La Juno, and Palestro—sailed for St. John, N. B., yesterday. They belong to Glynn & Sons of Liverpool. They have been transferred to the British flag, and will load in Canada for the United Kingdom, without touching at Spanish ports.

Mr. Flower's Gift to the Volunteers.

TAMPA, June 14.—Roswell P. Flower of New York wired $1,000 to-day for distribution among the Second and Sixty-ninth Volunteer Regiments of New York.

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Shillalah Won the Greater New York Steeplechase After Royal Scarlet and Olindo Fell.

A DAY FOR THE COMMONERS

Hanwell at 30 to 1, Lady Marian, Autumn, Bannock, and Muggins Won the Five Races That Were Run Over the Regular Track.

It was a sort of bargain-counter day at the Gravesend track yesterday, and the odd lots and remnants had the racing to themselves, the conditions being made to give the poorer class of horses a chance to win their feed. None of the "tip-toppers" were among the runners, and the racing was commonplace in the extreme. It was altogether too hot to get enthusiastic over the sport, and the only one of the five races on the flat that aroused anything like enthusiasm was a selling affair at a mile and an eighth, in which Bannock and Estaca, the two favorites, had a lively brush through the home stretch, in which the first-named got the better of it, Maher rather "doing" Spencer, these being the two jockeys interested.

There was a general expression of regret among all the race-goers over the news that Hardy Campbell, trainer for M. F. Dwyer, was ill of a complication of diseases, pneumonia, which set in a couple of days ago, being supplemented by kidney and heart troubles, a combination which will in all probability prove fatal. Mr. Campbell is a very quiet, gentlemanly fellow, who has made a host of friends during his career on the turf, and there will be sincere sorrow if his illness should result in his death.

An unusual number of the hunting set and clubmen were at the track yesterday, the occasion for their appearance being the running of the Greater New York Steeplechase, for which sport all of them have a particular fancy. Olindo, Fred Gebhard's handsome jumper, who won the Coney Island Grand National a year ago, was down to try conclusions with Sydney Paget's Shillalah, one of the finest jumpers seen about here recently, with Royal Scarlet, owned by F. R. & T. Hitchcock; Mars Chan, who ran for the first time in the colors of "Mr. Chamblet" of Boston, and W. C. Hayes's Trillion. The course was two miles and a half, and as all the horses are good jumpers a fine contest was confidently expected. But at the very first jump Royal Scarlet tumbled over the brush and went out of it. Then Shillalah and Olindo went at it, and hung together well for something like a mile and a half, with a prospect of a very lively finish. While the pair were running neck and neck through the back stretch and taking their jumps in their stride at breakneck speed, Olindo came a bad cropper over a simple hurdle, and was out of the hunt, the horse rolling over Chandler, but fortunately without doing him serious injury. That allowed Shillalah to go on and win as he pleased, as there was nothing left in the field that was fast enough to make him run. Mars Chan and Trillion were left to follow him home, and this they did in the order named.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the accompanying betting and the order in which the horses finished, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; highweight handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 6 years, by Hanover-Attractive, 118 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Songer)
2—Jefferson, P. D. Beard's b. g., 5, 107, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Collins)
3—Atlantus, W. Jennings's b. g., 4, 111, 15 to 1.....(Spencer)

Bon Ino, 4, 120, 5 to 2, (Williams;) Hamilcar, 5, 140, 8 to 1, (Penn;) Sir Garvath, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Tobias, 4, 119, 11 to 5, (Irving;) Maximo Gomez, 3, 113, 12 to 1, (Taral;) Continental, 6, 122, 25 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Doggett, 6, 125, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16¾.

1—Lady Marian, A. Belmont's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Lady Margaret, 118 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 106, 3 to 1 and even money.....(O'Leary)
3—Miss Miriam, P. J. Dwyer's b. f., 111, 8 to 1.....(Doggett)

Bona Dea, 106, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Miss Tenny, 111, 4 to 1, (Garrigan;) Belle of Holmdel, 106, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Fleeting Gold, 106, 15 to 1, (E. Jones;) Belle of Erin, 106, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Pink Chambray, 106, 20 to 1, (Jackson;) Fairway, 107, 60 to 1, (Hewett,) and Inspection, 106, 100 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; heads between second, third, and fourth.

THIRD RACE.—Hanover Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

No bid for the winner.

1—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Uncas-Meadowvale, $2,200, 101 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann's Sons ch. g., 99, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
3—Jack Point, D. Gideon's b. c., 99, 7 to 1.....(Songer)

Dr. Parker, 97, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Great Neck, 109, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Chemisette, 94, 20 to 1, (McGann,) and Tyrba, 92, 30 to 1, (Rowden,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to an entrance fee of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Bannock, G. Anderson's ch. c., 4 years, by Turco-Sister Louise, $1,000, 101 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)
2—Estaca, G. Murphy's b. c., 4, 105, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Spencer)
3—Rappahannock, F. M. Woods's ch. c., 3, 86, 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Howard Mann, 5, 111, 7 to 1, (Doggett;) King T., 5, 98, 50 to 1, (Hadley,) and Alvarado II., 101, 20 to 1, (H. Brown,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Muggins, J. S. Curtis's b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Belle Daly, 105 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 115, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
3—Chopin, M. F. Dwyer's g. c., 105, 10 to 1.....(Sims)

Uam Var, 102, 8 to 5, (Maher;) Tophet, 105, 80 to 1, (Johnson,) and Overboard, 105, 100 to 1, (Jackson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Greater New York Steeplechase Stakes of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. About two miles and a half. Time—5:00½.

1—Shillalah, Sydney Paget's ch. g., 4 years, by Duke of Magenta-Shanshaen, 162 pounds, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Veach)
2—Mars Chan, Mr. Chamblat's ch. g., 7, 139, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Veach)
3—Trillion, N. C. Hayes's ch. g., 9, 148, 20 to 1.....(P. Callahan)

Royal Scarlet, 5, 148, 5 to 1, (English,) and Olindo, 6, 165, 4 to 1, (Chandler,) fell and did not finish.

Won easily by five lengths; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Counsellor Wernberg	122	Rusher	102
Formero	115	Ahorn	102
Theory	112	Chanler	102

SECOND RACE.—Handicap. Three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

George Keene	126	Van Antwerp	114
Nuto	122	Chalmers	112
Sanders	120	Wild Warrior	110
Whistling Con	117		

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs.

Hanwell	116	Tanis	109
Gotham	116	Ten Spot	108
Nick	112	Charentus	108
Rotterdam	111	Hanlon	108
Tioge	111	Marslan	108
Free Lance	111	Her Own	106
Tremargo	111	Handpress	100
Lambent	110		

FOURTH RACE.—Brookdale Handicap. One mile and a furlong.

Don de Oro	126	Lehman	119
On Deck	126	Mirthful	118
Dr. Catlett	125	Royal Stag	117
Siv Fox	121		

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Tuliane	109	Meddlesome	102
Rusher	107	Extreme	102
Hold Up	102	Charmante	99

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Ben Ronald	123	Refugee	103
Howard S	112	Geisha	99
King T	106	Nosey	97
Braw Lad	104	Black Dude	91
Knight of the Gater	104	Ortoland	89

The mined Harbors of competition do not frighten us. We will guide you with safety with our protection, a year's guarantee or money back! Suit to order, $16.00. Trousers, $4.00. Choice of blue, black and gray serges, pin head checks, and foreign cheviots.

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ROYALTY OPENS ASCOT WEEK.

Dr. Depew Among the Americans Present—The Prince and Princess of Wales Attend.

LONDON, June 14.—Ascot Week opened dull with wintry weather. The Prince and Princess of Wales were in attendance on the heath in semi-state, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Society was well represented, and all the staff of the United States Embassy and many prominent Americans obtained tickets entitling them to admission to the royal inclosure. They included Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tree, Mr. and Mrs. Don Cameron, Mr. Hitchcock, and Mrs. Colgate.

The race for the Gold Vase, value 200 sovereigns, given by her Majesty, with 200 sovereigns in specie for the winner, and 100 sovereigns for the second horse, added to the sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds and upward, course two miles, resulted as follows:

Mr. Dobell's six-year-old ch h., The Rush.....1
W. Low's two-year-old ch. f., Winsome Charteris.....2
W. Cooper's five-year-old ch. h., Newhaven II...3

There were four starters.

The Prince of Wales Stakes was won by Mr. J. W. Larchmont's ch. c. Jeddah, the winner of this year's Derby Stakes.

The Duke of Westminster's br. c. Batt, which finished second in the Derby, was second in this event.

This race is of 50 sovereigns, each half forfeit, with 1,000 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds, the second to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 200 sovereigns out of the stakes.

There were five starters over the new course, (about five furlongs,) and the following was the result in detail:

J. W. Larnach's ch. c. Jeddah.....1
The Duke of Westminster's br. c. Batt.....2
Prince Soltykoff's b. c. Canopus.....3

The Coventry Stakes was won by Lord Dunraven's black colt Desmond.

The summarized result was as follows:

Lord Dunraven's blk. c. Desmond.....1
Mr. Dobell's b. c. Muff.....2
Capt. Machell's b. c. Blackwing.....3

The Ascot Stakes was won by Mr. J. Hammond's four-year-old brown colt Herminius.

The distance was about two miles. The result in detail follows:

J. Hammond's four-year-old br. c. Herminius...1
Mr. G. M. Ingli's five-year-old ch. h. Piety.....2
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's four-year-old b. c. Rapallo.....3

ON THE SHORT HILLS LINKS.

Miss Leone De Bary Wins First Prize—Tie for Second Prize.

A day of pleasant social and golfing activity was spent by the members, chiefly the women members, of the Baltusrol Golf Club, on the links at Short Hills, N. J., yesterday. The first woman's tournament of the season was played, and notwithstanding the intense heat, there was no lack of enthusiasm and genuine interest in the game.

Eleven contestants entered the match, and they wisely chose the latter part of the afternoon to play. It was a handicap competition, and the finish was intensely close. Miss Leone De Bary won the first prize, a beautiful little silver cup, by the narrow margin of one stroke. Her net score was 104, after deducting her handicap of 15 from her actual score of 119, but this, however, was the second best gross record of the day. She only had one bad hole, which was the fifth, taking her thirteen strokes before she could hole out.

With a net score of 105 strokes, came Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan and Miss Bessie Pitcher. The second prize was a golf pin, and they will play off for it at a later date. Mrs. Morgan was the only competitor having no handicap, so her 105 strokes represent her scratch score, and the best of the day. But for an unfortunate rub of the green in going to the ninth hole, she might have secured the first trophy. Miss Bessie Pitcher won the ladies' open handicap tournament at Baltusrol last October. She then had a handicap of forty strokes, but her golf has improved very much since that time, and her handicap has been reduced to twenty-two strokes.

The players with scores are, the first four given in full:

Miss Leone De Bary—	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Out..4 7 6 5 13 5 7 5 8—60			
In...6 6 6 6 7 7 8 7 6—59			
Total	119	15	104
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan—			
Out..5 7 5 5 6 4 8 4 8—52			
In...5 5 5 5 7 7 8 7 6—55			
Total	107	0	107
Miss Bessie Pitcher—			
Out..5 10 6 10 6 5 6 5 11—64			
In...6 5 7 7 6 7 10 7 8—63			
Total	127	22	105
Miss Katherine Gandy—			
Out..6 9 7 10 9 8 7 6 10—72			
In...7 6 7 8 8 8 12 7 8—69			
Total	141	35	106
Mrs. Douglas Robinson	146	24	122
Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer	154	26	128
Miss Georgiana Wilmerding	144	15	129
Miss Mabel Burke	149	20	129
Miss Mary Cross	162	32	130
Miss Edith Beadleston	165	35	130
Mrs. Walter Wood, Jr.	152	18	134

Lawn Tennis at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—In the northern lawn tennis championship contests to-day, at the Liverpool Cricket Grounds, at Aigburth, Clarence Hobart, the American player, met H. Roberts in the gentlemen's singles. The latter won the first set.

Kaiser Friedrich Delayed.

Owing perhaps to fog, which may have been encountered, or because it was not thought feasible to push her new engines, the Kaiser Friedrich of the North German Lloyd Line did not arrive here on her maiden trip yesterday. To have equaled the record trip of 5 days and 20 hours, made by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, she should have reached the Sandy Hook Lightship at 1 P. M., and to have equaled the maiden trip of that vessel she should have arrived at 3:35 P. M. She left Southampton at 10 P. M. on Wednesday last, en route from Bremen.

Joseph Gerson Dies Suddenly.

Joseph Gerson, fifty-five years old, of 257 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, was taken suddenly ill on a Lexington Avenue car at Fifty-ninth Street yesterday. He was taken from the car into a drug store, but died before the arrival of an ambulance. Gerson had been suffering from heart trouble for some time. He became so ill at his office that he sent for his physician, Dr. Asch, who advised him to go home at once. He accompanied Mr. Gerson on the car and rendered what aid he could in the drug store.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Win from the New Yorks Through Errors by Davis and Hartman.

DOHENY WAS UNFORTUNATE

Compelled to Suffer Defeat After Allowing the Brooklyns Four Scattered Hits—Kennedy Pitched a Good Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	32	14	.696
Boston	30	17	.638
Cleveland	30	17	.638
Baltimore	25	18	.581
Chicago	25	22	.532
New York	24	22	.522
Pittsburg	25	23	.521
Philadelphia	19	24	.442
Brooklyn	17	26	.395
Washington	18	26	.383
St. Louis	16	30	.348
Louisville	15	34	.306

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 0.
Washington, 8; Baltimore, 7.
Washington, 4; Baltimore, 2.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburg, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Cincinnati, 7; Louisville, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
St. Louis in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Louisville.

The work of Doheny, the New Yorks' crack left-hander, against the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon was of the kind that should win nine out of every ten games, but the fates were against Doheny again, and, after allowing the Brooklyns four scattered hits, he was compelled to suffer the humiliation of a defeat because of erratic playing by Davis and Hartman. The Brooklyns, although they scored two of their three runs through errors, were entitled to the victory, as they played a good and hard game. Every man on the team worked hard, and there was not the semblance of an error.

Kennedy had one of his good days, having complete control of the ball, but his pitching was hardly up to that of Doheny's. His most effective work was done in the fifth inning and in the last three innings. In the fifth the New Yorks got a player on each base, with none out, but Kennedy never lost courage, and, aided by good support, the visitors were retired without a tally.

The New Yorks were the first to tally, in the second inning. Hartman led off with a long hit to the centre field fence that netted three bases. Gleason's sharp grounder was fielded by Kennedy. Joyce hit to Hallman, and while he was being put out at first Hartman scored. The Brooklyns, through Davis's bungling work, tied the score in their half of the second. The New Yorks took the lead in the sixth, Gleason scoring after making a two-bagger. He advanced to third on Joyce's out, and came home on McCreery's long fly to Jones.

Kennedy led off for Brooklyn in the seventh inning with a three-base to the left field stand, and scored on Griffin's long fly to Ternan. Jones got a base on balls. La Chance hit a puny fly to Hartman, and a little later Hartman missed an easy chance to retire that side by muffing a little fly from Sheckard's bat. Tucker followed with a single, and Jones scored what proved to be the winning run. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Jones, rf	1	1	4	0	0		
La Ch'ce, ss	0	0	0	1	0		
Sheckard, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Tucker, 1b	0	1	10	2	0		
Hallman, 2b	0	0	1	6	0		
Shindle, 3b	1	0	2	1	0		
Grim, c	0	0	6	0	0		
Kennedy, p	1	2	2	2	0		
Total	3	4	27	12	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ternan, lf	0	2	2	1	0		
Davis, ss	0	0	1	2	1		
V.Halt'n, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Hartman, 3b	1	1	3	1	2		
Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	5	0		
Joyce, 1b	0	0	8	0	0		
McC'rry, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Warner, c	0	2	4	0	0		
Doheny, p	0	0	1	1	0		
*Wilmot	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	7	24	11	3		

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

*Wilmot batted for Doheny in the ninth inning.

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Gleason, Ternan. Three-base hits—Hartman, Kennedy. Double play—Gleason and Joyce. Sacrifice hit—La Chance. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 6. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Doheny, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 8. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The Orphans won both games from St. Louis to-day. The first was in doubt until the last man was retired. In the second game, Kilroy held the Browns down to four hits, while Hughey was hit hard in the first and fifth innings. Lange's batting in the second and Dahlen's fielding in both games were features. Attendance, 3,100. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Woods and Donahue; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Smith.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 1.

Chicago	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—7
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 5. Base hits—Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Kilroy and Chance; St. Louis, Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Washington, 8; Baltimore, 7.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Anderson's home runs won both games to-day, giving the Senators three straight victories over the Orioles on these grounds. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Washington	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	—7

Earned runs—Washington, 5; Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Washington, 12; Baltimore, 2. Errors—Washington, 3; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Washington, Evans, Wagner, and McGu

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THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Democrats up the State are in no amiable frame of mind toward Tammany. As it now appears they will control the convention, and if Tammany is dissatisfied it may bolt as JOHN KELLY did in 1879 and run candidates of its own. This would inevitably elect the Republican candidates but for the fact that the Republicans also are in a bad way. GOV. BLACK, PAYN, and ALDRIDGE, it seems, have fallen out with Mr. PLATT. They blame him for the destruction of the party in this city, and they don't like L. E. QUIGG, which is surprising. In both parties the country is arrayed against the city.

It is evident, therefore, that neither of the old parties can carry the State this Fall. They are too badly split up. The sins of the bosses have been flagrant, their arrogance insufferable. The rural hatred of them is reported to be inflamed and durable. The opposing factions are both powerful and insolent. The split will grow wider, and on the morning after election the Hill faction and the Croker faction, the Black faction and the Platt faction will be found lying in a somewhat complicated death grapple upon the ensanguined field, while some obscure and dumfounded Social Labor person or Prohibitionist will be receiving sheaves of telegrams congratulating him on his election as Governor.

This, we say, is the present political outlook in the State of New York. If the politicians of both parties in their frank conversation in hotel corridors and in those intimate moments devoted to the cultivation of sociability and the assuagement of thirst correctly describe the internal spasms with which their organizations are heaving and bursting, the result of the election will be what we have set forth. As this is a manifest absurdity, there must be a fault somewhere in the reasoning. We conclude that the trouble lies in the premises, in the assumption that this year's faction fights are any fiercer or more implacable than those of any and every other year in which the stake is great and the interest of the players correspondingly deep.

The usual, the almost invariable upshot of brisk party quarrels in June and July has been sweet harmony in September and a united front on election day. We unhesitatingly predict that outcome of the present disagreement among the Republican leaders. Machine Republicans are the most placable men in the world. Though BLACK, PAYN, and ALDRIDGE may now pant to imbrue their hands in the gore of PLATT, they will presently walk into his parlor at the Oriental Hotel and emerge therefrom mollified, eager, and loyal subjects of this easy and indestructible boss. The opposition to PLATT among the Union League Republicans of New York will also dwindle to a whisper low as the campaign comes on. With a Governor, State officers, and the Legislature to be elected and a United States Senatorship depending on the complexion of the Legislature, this is not a year for Republican independence or for the punishment of bosses. The moral forces which sometimes break loose in that old party surprise us by their high sweep and cyclonic fury. But they uniformly dash themselves to pieces against the native and adamantine resolution of that party to get all the offices. The Republicans will be united at the polls. They have got to be united, for they have a very bad State record to defend, a situation that always brings the Republican Party together. They stand by each other.

The differences in the Democratic Party are of graver import. As Tammany can and habitually does make its arrangements with PLATT for the legislation it needs, it is quite independent of the Democratic State organization. It has the reputation, also, of being somewhat indifferent to the fortunes of the Democratic Party in the State and Nation if only it can take and hold the city. The course of the present City Government is criticised by prominent Democrats up the State who fear that dissatisfaction with its doings may lead to a large falling off from the vote for Judge PARKER last Fall. Above all, the unquestioned subjection of the Tammany organization to the will of one man is pointed to as unmanly, unsafe, and glaringly un-Democratic. The gossip of the Summer politicians makes Mr. HILL and Mr. CROKER antagonists in a struggle for the control of the convention. Personally Mr. CROKER would control no delegate outside of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs. Through Senator MURPHY he may secure the support of Rensselaer and other interior counties. But Mr. MCLAUGHLIN is understood to be friendly to Mr. HILL, and with the sixty-three delegates for Kings in his column, the ex-Governor would contest the convention something like two to one as against CROKER. Very much depends on what Senator MURPHY decides to do and what he can do, and he is friendly with both HILL and CROKER.

An unsigned letter published in The World of yesterday, which that newspaper almost openly attributes to Mr. HILL, has attracted some attention, as well for its sharp personalities as for the general good sense of the plan of campaign which it outlines for the Democratic Party this Fall. Upon two points the writer or compiler of the letter commends to the acceptance of the party a policy of the highest political wisdom. The first is the making of the campaign on State issues exclusively. One touch of Chicago would make the campaign a laborious futility. The Raines bill, the canal scandal, the Black civil service law, incompetent military administration, higher taxation, are issues taken from the Republican record of which much can be made. In the National field there is no issue but the war, and that, thanks to the policy of obstruction pursued by the inconceivably stupid Democratic leaders at Washington, must be considered a Republican issue. Any Democratic leader who underestimates the advantage the Republicans will derive from a successful conduct of the war exposes himself to the risk of bitter disappointment.

The second policy of wisdom indicated in the letter—a policy THE TIMES has often urged—is the organization of the Democratic Party in the great City of New York. There are halls here and organizations within the several boroughs, but no Democratic Party under one organization and with one policy and purpose. There are more than a hundred thousand Democrats who are not only outside the existing organizations, but out of sympathy with them. Tammany is too deeply concerned about the local offices to give much attention to party principles or the larger issues. It is probably a counsel of perfection to advise the formation of a new Democratic organization throughout the city, but it is unquestionably the chief need of the party, and the only way it can avoid heavy losses or defeat the next time the people get a chance at its candidates.

THE LATEST HAWAIIAN TRICK.

The threat made by the friends of the Hawaiian job that if Mr. DOLE's terms are not accepted by joint resolution the President will "seize" the islands as a military necessity is insulting at once to Mr. MCKINLEY and to the intelligence of those to whom it is addressed.

The President has no more power to seize the territory of a foreign Government friendly to our own on the plea of military necessity in the Pacific than in the Caribbean. He might as well take Jamaica or Haiti or St. Thomas. The only possible advantage to be got from possession of Hawaii in time of war would be the chance to stop there with our vessels and get coal. That we can do now. Apparently the plan contemplated is that if Congress does not strike a bargain with DOLE he will withdraw the favors he is now giving and try to compel the President to resort to force to secure them again. That would be quite in keeping with the trickery of the whole business, but it would be carrying it a little further than the conspirators have dared, or are likely to dare, to go.

The House has now been talking for three whole days about this wretched business, and from the elaborate and rather too ingenious speech of Mr. HITT to the harangue from the Nevada representative, not the suggestion of a new reason for annexation has been made. Nor has there been any refutation of the charge that the business from beginning to end is a job. The pretense of war necessity and of the danger of not getting the facilities we require in the islands is a mock-auction device. It is the practice on a large scale in National legislation of methods which when indulged in in business are by the statutes of most States made a State prison offense.

THE EMBARKATION AT TAMPA.

He had been in London and had been asked what if the United States were attacked by the great military nation. "I answered," he said, "that in thirty days we could put millions of fighting men in the field, and back them up with a wall of fire in the person of the veteran."—Secretary ALGER at Buffalo, August, 1897.

Ninety days have now elapsed since the author of this foolish brag has had an opportunity to make it good. For although it is only fifty-one days since war has actually existed, it is ninety-three days since the Secretary of War has had a great fund to draw upon for the making of preparations for war. What has been done is to start about 15,000 fighting men on their way to the field, and these comprise all the men that are now ready to take the field. Excepting those regulars who have been assigned to duty under Gen. MERRITT in the Philippines, the force under Gen. SHAFTER comprises the whole immediately effective army of the United States. These are the men who, by dint of their experience and training and the experience and training of their officers, are the easiest to mobilize and to start upon a campaign of invasion. How have they been started?

This is the test of the competence of the administrative staff of the army, that is to say, of the War Department in its work. How it has sustained that test in the movement of less than a tenth part of the army, and that the easiest part to move, is told in the letters from Tampa printed in yesterday's TIMES. We hope no reader of THE TIMES omitted carefully to read those letters. We are sure that every careful reader must have been filled with astonishment and disgust at the administrative incapacity which the operation revealed, and will fully sympathize with the criticisms that have been passed upon the operations of the War Department, from those of the correspondents of the newspapers up to those of the Major General commanding the army.

The town of Tampa is situated some nine miles from its port at Tampa Bay. The proximity of Tampa to the place of embarkation was the reason, and the only reason, for establishing the camp there, in spite of many and serious disadvantages. Troops were assembled at Tampa for the express purpose of being moved promptly to Tampa Bay when the time came and there embarked. The camp was established more than six weeks ago, and the means of communication between the two were a single track of railroad and what is called in Florida a wagon road, which is, in fact, two ruts through a desert of sand. It is hardly credible, but it is true that these and no others were the means of communication when, after more than six weeks of occupation, a part of the army began to move.

To get an army corps, and an army corps of small size, across this distance of nine miles, with the impedimenta belonging to it, was a task beyond the resources of the United States of America, as those resources were directed by the Secretary of War. The tents could not be transported with the facilities at command, and they were left behind. The baggage of officers was cut down from 250 pounds to 80. The rations were cut down to a supply for twenty-four days. But six horses were allowed to a regiment. The cavalrymen could be taken, but not the cavalry horses. Actually, we are invading a hostile country with but a single squadron of mounted cavalry to do the scouting work of the army of invasion. And the infantry of the army started upon a tropical campaign in the month of June in their Winter uniforms!

The picture which our correspondent drew of the breaking of camp at Tampa and the march to Tampa Bay is a demonstration of the incapacity of the War Department which nobody can fail to understand. It is quite conclusive of the unfitness for his place of the Secretary who last August could put millions of fighting men in the field in thirty days, and this June cannot move one complete army corps nine miles after six weeks of preparation. How much longer is the war to languish and the country to suffer under this incubus?

MR. LEITER'S "LITTLE GAME."

Some years ago when Mr. HUTCHINSON was a power in the Chicago "pit" the collapse of one of his extended operations was recorded by a local correspondent of one of the New York dailies in the following words: "'Old Hutch' bit off more than he could chew, and the cyclone burst with redoubled fury about his devoted head." This is very much what happened to young Mr. LEITER of the same enterprising town. The public will doubtless never know the details of his experience during the past year or so, but business men who are in a position to know its general course, and some who have had a good deal to do with shaping it at the close, declare that if he had contented himself with actual buying and selling of wheat up to the time it touched, say, $1.40, he would have realized a very handsome profit, and that he exposed himself to disaster when he undertook to control future deliveries at prices up to $1.85. That was a species of gambling unquestionably, and he bet more than his hand would justify.

We should be glad to use this gigantic but very simple scheme to draw a moral that would be agreeable to those of our readers who abhor speculation, and one which would prevent those of them who are prone to speculation from incurring on a large or small scale the inconvenience from which Mr. LEITER is now suffering. But so far as the latter class are concerned they would pay no attention to our teaching, though it were made of wisdom pure and simple. Experience is the only teacher men of this disposition will listen to, and it must be their own, not others', experience. And as for the condemnation of all speculation, it seems to us as unreasonable as it is futile. The desire of men for larger profits than are promised by the ordinary transactions of business life is an enormous power for the development of the resources of the human race and the advance of civilization. It has existed and expanded ever since the Phoenicians crept through the Pillars of Hercules and made the first daring experiment in the trade that now circles the globe. The line at which this desire becomes dangerous is always indeterminate, and varies with time and circumstance, and especially with the mental force of those inspired by it. If the danger line is passed the adventurer promptly meets a check from the operation on other minds of precisely the motive that impels his own course. When Mr. LEITER sought to get for his wheat a higher price than the relation of general demand to supply warranted, multitudes of men with wheat to sell saw the chance for unusual profit for themselves and took it. The motive that made them hold their wheat until that point was reached was substantially the same as that of Mr. LEITER in trying to get that price for his.

The essential fact in the story is that if the general conditions had not warranted an advance very nearly as great as that by which Mr. LEITER made his gains, he could not have made them, and that when he undertook to force a price not justified by those conditions, he broke down. From this it ought to be clear that any attempt to check such operations as his by law will be needless, since the laws of human nature check them when they become excessive, and such an attempt may be exceedingly mischievous since it is by such operations, freely undertaken, that the true relations of supply and demand and the "fair" price of any stable commodity are fixed.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the most interesting facts brought out at the meeting of the Merchants' Association yesterday was the change of feeling toward the association in the West. This, it was said, had gone so far in Chicago that the merchants of that city are ready to use their influence to secure equal terms for New York and Western cities on the railway lines of the territory reached in common.

This must be very gratifying to the clear-headed and broad-minded managers of the Merchants' Association. It was very natural to infer at the outset that they were about to engage in the scramble for special advantages in the way of passengers rates which had theretofore been the usual form of "local enterprise." It was not easy to persuade the merchants of other cities that those of New York sought no advantages which they were not perfectly willing to share with merchants in other cities. But this being the fact, and the fact being acted on over and again, has come at last, it would seem, to be recognized. For our part, we are heartily glad of it, because we believe the ground principle of the merchants' organization to be perfectly sound and of the greatest possible benefit to the trade of the whole country.

In trade, as in mechanics, the reduction of friction to the lowest possible point is desirable. When the New York merchants set out to make the transaction of business between their city and the rest of the country easier and more convenient and cheaper they had the uncommon sense to see that this process would be the better for them the more people were benefited by it, and they have stuck to that idea steadily in every case. It is a very wide and enduring principle, practically that of freedom of commerce and industry, but it is not often so clearly recognized or so faithfully and energetically applied.

The War Department bill now before the Senate for an increase in the number of officers of engineers ought without doubt to be enacted at the earliest moment. The reasons for its enactment are given in the letter from Gen. WILSON, the Chief of Engineers, and they are conclusive. The proper work of the corps, even in time of peace, is quite enough to engross the attention of its members. The rapid increase of the works under their supervision in the way of river and harbor improvement was in number from 34 in 1880 to over 500 in 1896, and in cost from less than ten to twenty millions. With such an increase, as Gen. WILSON says, "personal supervision is not in many cases possible, though personal responsibility remains." There are also many details from the corps which weaken its efficiency. The bill provides what in the circumstances is a very moderate enlargement, amounting to one additional Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, five Captains, four First and two Second Lieutenants. It is explained that the increase is in proportion to the existing number of officers in each grade. It is not to be supposed that there will be any objection to the passage of a law of which the necessity is made so evident.

When it was first irresponsibly reported that the bodies of the marines killed at Guantanamo had been wantonly mutilated with machetes most Americans were reluctant to believe it. Now, however, the fact is put beyond question by the official dispatch from Admiral SAMPSON. There was no reason why we should not have been prepared to believe the Spaniards capable of this particular form of atrocity. Nobody who has read the testimony taken by the Senate Committee on the conduct of the Cuban war is unaware that the butchery of the dead is a common practice of the Spanish soldiery. Like the cruelty to animals which shocks every traveler in Spain, it is a relic of barbarism, and of a particular form of barbarism which, like others of "the things of Spain," is much more African than European.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Whales are now so scarce, even in the remotest seas close to the two poles, that the few vessels still engaged in the work of hunting them are apparently sent out more as a result of habit than from any hope of profit. The Scotch fleet in Greenland water last season captured just one of the big cetaceans, and was forced to turn its attention to such small game as walrus and bear. The whalers in Davis Strait did better, the total catch there being worth $70,000. Of this sum all except $10,000 is credited to the "whalebone" secured, a fact which shows that what was once a mere incident of the industry has now become its only support. Indeed, the world could get along perfectly well without whale oil, for which there are numerous substitutes, but "whalebone" still defies all its rivals, and combines strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability to such a degree that nothing yet found or manufactured can satisfactorily replace it. The price of the oil, therefore, gets lower and lower, despite the waning supply, while the value of "whalebone" has steadily increased for more than seventy years, and but for occasional successes of American whalers in Bering Sea its cost would already be prohibitive for all ordinary purposes. It is now worth $9,000 a ton, an amount surpassing that obtained for any except a very few of the articles listed among raw materials of every day commerce. Were it not for his possession of this precious substance, the whale would probably be let alone for a while and allowed to increase in numbers, but the fact that one species is thus endowed will probably result in the absolute extermination of them all, for the captain whose only real desire is to get "whalebone" will try to reduce the expenses of his search by taking the less valuable gifts that the chances of the sea throw in its way. Pursued by steamships, and pierced by harpoons and explosive shells, both shot from cannon, the whale once sighted has no escape, and his days are likely to be few and troubled.

—Careful observers of passing events will note as an interesting peculiarity of our operations in both the West and the East Indies, that wherever we go the English have been there before us, and that whatever we do must be compared with similar acts of kindred predecessors. This is novel as well as interesting, for hitherto we have been opening paths through new land, using old implements, indeed, but in our own way and with little or no direct assistance from the experiences of others. As regards, however, the so-called "imperial policy," on the threshold of which the nation finds itself, in doubt whether to advance or to retreat, we have a host of precedents, and at Guantanamo not less than at Havana or Manila, we only need to open a history to find the records of mistakes made or successes won in circumstances much like those now existing by men speaking our own language and moved by our own impulses. Even our foes were their foes, and consequently we have better means than ever before for understanding the present and prophesying the future.

—Secrets which the residents of the United States had hoped to conceal from this world for a while longer have been revealed by a heartless Madrid editor. Writing of us in El Pais he says: "The country is not fit to live in. The climate is execrable. When it is not sleeting or snowing the heat is almost unbearable. Avalanches are frequent at all times, and these threaten the principal cities. As for the people, besides the few whites engaged in business along the eastern coast, the remainder of the country is one vast plain, covered with Indians, called cowboys, and great herds of roaming cattle." Another Madrid paper, The Imparcial, also knows all about us. "Word has just been received," it says, "that the Indians are rising against the Yankees in Illinois, Ohio, and other places. The farmers are petitioning the Government to protect them from the blood-thirsty savages, who are burning houses and killing on every side." Not to be outdone in the work of presenting an accurate picture of the United States, El Heraldo, in discussing our army, says: "There are only a few thousand men, all told, and they are ill-paid and ill-fed, and are not willing to fight. To utilize this force it will be necessary to bring it to the eastern seaboard. There is but one railroad by which it can be transported, and that is an old and poorly constructed affair. At one place this railroad passes over Niagara Falls, a cataract 1,000 feet high, near Labrador. At last accounts the bridge at this place was in a very dangerous condition." Here is news from El Diario: "The average height among the Americans is five feet two, and they have never produced an athlete. This is due to their living almost entirely upon vegetables, as they ship all their beef out of the country, so eager are they to make money. There is no doubt that one full grown Spaniard can defeat any three men in America."

PERSONAL.

—A vehement protest is entered by The Rochester Union and Advertiser against the design of the memorial to EDWIN BOOTH which has been placed in the Church of the Transfiguration. It commends the impulse which led The Players to honor the dead tragedian by linking his name with a window in the house of worship which, more than any other in New York, has associations endearing it to members of the dramatic profession, but it condemns as "entirely inappropriate and absurdly incongruous" the picturing in such a place of a costumed actor gazing at a mask. This, to the Rochesterian view, was an illustration of taste as deplorable as would be shown by "busts of the twelve Apostles in the lobby of a theatre, or a painting of the Last Supper on the drop curtain." The feeling thus expressed is comprehensible enough, and Mr. LA FARGE, the artist who designed the window, the friends of BOOTH who paid for it, and the ecclesiastical authorities who sanctioned its erection will find it easier to convict this and other critics of undue vehemence than of injustice. The actor, to be sure, is no longer regarded as a person necessarily wicked, nor is his art held to set its followers apart from reputable companionship, but for all that the Church and the stage are still widely separated, and not even the nobility of BOOTH's character can justify to those who who hold to ancient standards a deviation from those standards as marked as this. Not, that is, if any one chooses to raise the question of congruity. To have raised the question was also in bad taste, for the window does no harm, and discussion of it is certain to cause much bitterness of mind and to revive many an evil prejudice that was on the point of disappearing.

—Other correspondents have accustomed us to sudden abandonments of propositions that we had criticised, and a vehement defense of different ones that we had not thought of questioning, but a stricter observance of controversial rules was expected of an antagonist like Capt. JOHN CODMAN. His first letter about the exorbitant prices extorted from the Government by certain American ship owners held the shipbuilders responsible for this unpatriotic behavior. Under the guise of answering an inquiry as to the relation between the reprehensible conduct of the builders and that of the owners, the Captain has now used not a few words in proving that the protective policy reduced our ocean commerce to petty trade along the coast. Of course it did; we have said so about ten thousand times ourselves. But what has that to do with the point at issue? Surely, Capt. CODMAN does not mean to imply that by decreasing the number of American ships the builders made inevitable a conscienceless exploitation of the Nation's necessities at the first opportunity. He must have a very bad opinion of the American business man.

—As time goes on, some Tammany politician may make a more amusing spectacle of himself than that which Mr. JOHN S. GEAGAN presented in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, but certainly none of them has ever done so in the past, and it will take something like genius to surpass his achievement as an entertainer of the metropolis. For five months past Mr. GEAGAN has been holding an office to which he was not elected. The Court of Appeals finally decided that the man who really was elected should have the place. In a farewell address which Mr. GEAGAN delivered yesterday, he said that his first impulse was to ignore the Judges and to go on aldermaning as if nothing had happened. But after considering the matter he came to the conclusion that this course would tend to decrease public respect for the Court of Appeals, and he determined to retire. "I beg of you," he said, in eloquent peroration, "I beg of you, my Democratic colleagues, to support me in this opinion and to allow me to retire." And they did it; they allowed this martyr to conscience to get down and out! The Court of Appeals is safe, for a while at least, and Mr. GEAGAN has added to the fame which he acquired years ago by confessing to a gross violation of the election laws and paying a heavy fine as penalty for his frankness. He is not a man to fight the judiciary of the State; he prefers to "retire." This is true greatness, and it does fairly well, too, for wisdom.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention next week is to be a big assembly. The official call provides for 1,528 delegates.

* * *

It is expected, or, at least, hoped, in Massachusetts that by steady work and considerable restraint in the matter of speaking the State Legislature will be able to adjourn finally on the 17th of June.

* * *

The alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, are contributing to a fund for the purchase of an oil portrait of Bradbury Longfellow Cilley, who for forty years has been an instructor there. The picture is to be presented to the academy.

* * *

Somebody has cheated some Chicago policemen even in the sale of an American flag. They raised the purchased Stars and Stripes over their station house with due formality and much enthusiasm only a little while ago, and already the rains have shrunk the flag and caused its colors to fade.

* * *

A bill is before the Legislature of Louisiana to provide separate street cars for whites and blacks in the cities of the State and forbidding persons of either race to ride in the cars set apart for the other. Now the question is how to arrange it that white children in the care of negro nurses shall have street-car accommodations.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Charles Richmond Weld, who has been for over a quarter of a century pastor of the First Independent Christ's Church, in Baltimore, the only Unitarian church in the city, and his only pastorate since his graduation at Harvard Divinity School, has tendered his resignation. When accepted he may be made pastor emeritus. He is now in Europe with his wife, a Baltimore young lady, whom he married last April in this city.

THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your request of the 18th ultimo, for an expression of my opinion upon the desirability of the United States retaining possession of the Philippine Islands, as a permanent part of its territory, I beg to say that I am opposed to their annexation under existing conditions, for the reason that I cannot see any advantages or benefits which would accrue to either country that cannot be obtained by treaty, when the questions resulting from the war are settled. I believe the policy of annexing Hawaii and the building of the Nicaragua Canal is right and expedient, because I believe this acquisition will improve our ocean trade, increase the markets for our industrial products, and strengthen our country, and at the same time prove of incalculable benefit to the people of Hawaii. The reasons are plain for the annexation, and for the construction of the canal, as necessity for it and advantage to be derived thereby are within the aim of our manifest destiny; but I do not think the conditions exist or are likely to exist, rendering the annexation of the Philippine Islands necessary to our internal development, or the increase of our commercial or industrial interests, and hence I am opposed to it. If I thought annexation would be mutually advantageous, multiply imports as well as exports, build up commercial interests, add to the material wealth, and better the condition of all concerned, I should not hesitate to advocate it. I believe in the invincibility of the Anglo-Saxon race, and its domination for the ends of good government and the betterment of man, not only on this continent, but in the islands of the ocean, when conditions shall exist to demand it.

I regret I have not had time to reply earlier, or more fully at this time, but have been prevented by press of official duties. I have just answered similar inquiries of The Independent. WILLIAM P. LORD.

Executive Department, State of Oregon, Salem, June 8, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Last Resort.

Garrity—Oi hear you's taken a boorder.

Harrity—We had to. There was nothin' in the house to ate.—Indianapolis Journal.

Disillusion.

"Nobody ought ever to undertake to teach school who doesn't love children."

"Oh, but I did love children until after I began to teach school."—Chicago Tribune.

The Lesson Lost.

"Remember," said the good man, "that there are sermons in stones."

"Not in those that you run against with your bike," retorted the cynic and the argument was, necessarily, at an end.—Chicago News.

A Common Case.

"Has Mr. Quacious given anything to help the United States along in its war with Spain?"

"In some respects he has been among the most liberal of our moneyed men."

"What has he given?"

"Advice."—Detroit Free Press.

Army Reform.

"John writes here," said the old man, "that he's been promoted to Cap'n."

"Why," said the old lady, "he wuz a Colonel when he went in!"

"I know it," said the old man, "but he wuz one o' these family-tree Colonels, an' the Gov'ment has a private opinion o' them family trees. They cut's 'em down!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

MORTGAGED IT UP TO PLUS.

Alfred I. Townsend in Los Angeles Herald.

There's meny ways uv maken a raise, an' meny uv gitten a fall,
But the way my friend had a reachen the end, wuz the derndest way of all.
He wan't afeered uv a thing, ner skeered uv Satan an' all his crew,
An' he'd laff at the law with a big "Haw, haw!" wen I wud a shook clean through.
He had three lots on adjoinen spots, an' a house on the furder one,
So he brought out a chap with money to drap and showed him the corner-stun;
Then measured the place with a smilen face and mortgaged et fer a pile,
An' cut a dash en spenden the cash en aristocratic style.
Wen the cash wuz spent, to a man he went an' a bargain was quickly struck
Fer moven the ranch both root and branch, the house an' the rest uv the truck
Onto number two; wen the job waz through he brot out another cuss,
Showed him all around, then measured the ground an' mortgaged it up to plus.
Wen grass got thin he moved et agin, an' raised up number three;
Things moved along like a joyous song, he wuz happy ez he cud be,
Ontil he got to the end uv the pot, then, seein' he cudn't pay,
He went an' sold the house I am told, to a feller thet moved et away.
Yas, ther's meny ways uv maken a raise, an' meny of gitten a fall,
But the way uv that cuss wuz a darned sight wus then gitten no raise at all.
Fer he started to skip on a foreign ship, but wen she wuz goen to sail
A measely lim uv the law tuk him, an' he roomenates now en jail.

MR. CARTER ON JEFFERSON

New Buildings Dedicated at the University of Virginia's Commencement Exercises.

TEACHINGS OF ITS FOUNDER

A Perilous Step Taken Under the Influence of Humane Motives — Our Sincerity Left to the Judgment of Civilized Nations.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 14.—Interest in the commencement exercises scheduled for to-day at the University of Virginia centred in the dedication of the new buildings which replace those destroyed by fire Oct. 28, 1895. The principal address at the dedicatory exercises was delivered by James C. Carter of New York, whose subject was "The University of Virginia and its Father, Thomas Jefferson." In the course of his address Mr. Carter said:

"The lives of institutions, like those of individuals, have their vicissitudes. This university, in whose honor we are gathered together to-day, has not been an exception. It had a long struggle even for existence. Joy and triumph followed, when, eighty years ago, its first cornerstone was laid with pomp and ceremony in the presence of a distinguished company which included three illustrious men who had filled the office of President of the United States. A long succeeding period of growth, prosperity, and happiness was rudely interrupted by the desolating storm of war. But even war, which spares almost nothing, yet spared the walls with their precious contents. The dawn of peace found the university weak and exhausted, but not disheartened. The people of Virginia who had learned to cherish it, its sons who looked back to it with fond affection, the warm-hearted and open-handed friends of learning in distant places came forward with liberal help.

"But another stroke of adversity awaited it. Its very walls were left in ruins and its precious contents wasted. There was an immediate resolve that it should rise from its ashes in yet fairer proportions. This great purpose has now been accomplished, and we are gathered together to-day to celebrate its completion.

The Conception of Jefferson.

"The University of Virginia sprang into life in full panoply from the conception of a single man, Thomas Jefferson.

"He had few of the qualities that make the great military chieftain, the conqueror, or the dictator, but what figure in the gallery of American renown can point to such a catalogue of pacific achievements—the abolition in his native State of the laws of primogeniture and entail, the Virginia statute of religious freedom, the Declaration of Independence, the just and peaceful removal of Indian tribes to the west of the Mississippi, the extinction of the National debt, the acquisition of Louisiana, the University of Virginia—where are the crimes or the vices which dim the lustre of these deeds? Those whose ideal of the duty and destiny of the Republic is that of a Nation ready at any moment for the grim business of war, eager to avenge an insult, real or supposed; greedy of military and naval renown, inclined to erect its own will into law, and enforce it against all opposition, to strike first and reason afterward—these will find little to admire in the career of Mr. Jefferson. War, except in self-defense and as a last alternative, he held in detestation, as the enemy both of civilization and liberty. He may not have sufficiently considered that the power to inflict misery upon other nations is still the best guarantee of their respect, and that there are duties devolving upon each member of the great society of nations which it has no right to neglect, and which may involve at any time a hostile summons.

"He held in abhorrence large standing armies and powerful navies, and a nation unprovided with these will sometimes find itself subjected to humiliation, either by submitting to injury from a consciousness of unreadiness to make a good defense, or by being suddenly overwhelmed by an inferior hostile force. But are nations unprepared for war the only ones likely to be subjected to humiliation? Was England never humiliated, or France, or Germany? And had we always been armed on the land and on the sea in proportion to our power, should we have gained and held the glory hitherto accorded to us by civilized mankind of being the promoters of international law and the advocates of peace and justice among nations? And even in respect to power itself, when called upon to exhibit our strength in a just cause, could we under a more consolidated Government assemble the overwhelming forces which the emulation of rival States will now willingly place at the service of the Nation?

Secession and the Constitution.

"For the theoretical doctrines which supported the claims of nullification and secession, Mr. Jefferson must indeed be held largely accountable; but this was never any essential part of his philosophy of free government, if indeed it be consistent with it. It concerned only the interpretation and effect of the particular constitutional instrument by which the colonies united themselves together. The main question was not whether under a Federal Government formed to secure the ends which ours had in view, it would be wise to delegate to the general government the right to determine the extent of its own powers, but whether in point of fact such a delegation was contained in our own Constitution. I may hazard the opinion that if the question had been made, not in 1830, but in 1788, immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, whether the Union as formed by that instrument could lawfully treat the secession of a State as a rebellion and suppress it by force, few of those who had participated in framing that instrument would have answered in the affirmative.

"Nor has that question been in any manner settled by the civil war. The civil strife which has effected such a profound revolution in the political and social world of America. I cannot admit the efficacy of force to settle any question of historic or scientific truth. Truth is eternal and immutable, and the warfare of those who seek to suppress it will forever be in vain. The question which the result of that strife did settle was whether the Federal Union, composed originally of colonies, the people of which had been the subjects of the same sovereign, and which had never occupied the attitude of independent States before the world, embracing also new States created out of territory which was the common property of all, could—after they had been knit together into a Nation during the life of nearly a century by the thousand processes which time and nature employ to cement and consolidate a people—at the will and pleasure of one of its parts be instantly and peacefully resolved, not into its original elements, but into supposed constituent parts, most of which had had no participation in its original formation. That was a question which from its nature could be settled only by trial, and the trial has indeed forever settled that, and neither side would wish the decision to be reversed.

The One Basis of Liberty.

"Are there any other respects in which it may be plausibly suggested that the political philosophy of Mr. Jefferson has been discredited by the teachings of experience? Does the general Government now need a larger delegation of power? Are there any functions hitherto performed by the States which should be relegated to the central authority? Do we need a large standing army? Must we confront the gigantic naval armaments of the European nations with a corresponding array? Must we mingle in the ambitions of the great powers of the world? Must we extend the area of our territorial dominion? Must we look on and behold with unconcern the partitioning of Africa among the European powers, and the dismemberment of China? Must we assert before the world the might and majesty of seventy millions of the most energetic and productive people on the globe? Shall we form alliances with kindred peoples, or remain in a calm and forbidding isolation among the nations? All these questions, to which, if proposed in Mr. Jefferson's time, his teachings would have returned an answer in the negative, are likely to press themselves, if they are not already pressing themselves, upon the public attention.

"Time, of course, does not permit me to indulge in any consideration of either of them, but I venture to express my conviction that unless the answer the American people make to them shall be consistent with those principles of which Mr. Jefferson has hitherto been regarded as the champion there will be an end of true popular govern-

ment among men. There is—there can be—but one basis of liberty, and that lies in constantly cherishing the dispersion rather than the concentration of power.

A War Against Oppression.

"The fundamental political philosophy of Mr. Jefferson has not been discredited by time or experience. It never will be discredited while men retain a real love and a true comprehension of civil liberty. And never more than at the present time has there been a greater necessity for studying and teaching within the walls of universities the true principles of republican liberty and the practical art of applying them to human affairs. Recreant indeed would this university be to the fame of its founder, to the purposes for which it was established, and to its own obligations to present and future times if it failed to maintain, not in the spirit of dogmatism, but of devotion to truth, those great principles upon which free popular government stands.

"If anything were needed to impress upon patriotic minds the supreme importance of cultivating anew these principles and implanting in all hearts the determination to preserve them, it would be supplied by the extraordinary spectacle which our country exhibits at the present moment. We have voluntarily chosen to break the peace of the world, and engage in a war which already imposes a heavy burden upon the industry and resources of the Nation, and which may become enlarged into gigantic proportions—a war undertaken not to repel aggression, but to check the disorders and relieve the oppressions to which a neighboring people have been subjected. We cannot deny that nations have their duties not only to themselves, but to the world, and these must be performed at whatever hazard. If we have not the virtue to perform them without sacrificing our own freedom, we have no right to be a republic. We believe, and have solemnly avowed, that we have taken this perilous step under the influence of those humane motives which civilization and humanity enjoin us to obey. For the sincerity of that avawol we must abide the judgment of civilized nations, and that will largely depend on the consistency with that declaration which our future conduct shall exhibit.

"But have a care, Americans. These National duties which call upon us to raise an avenging arm arise only in those terrible alternatives when all else has proved to be ineffectual, and when we have good reason to know that such avenging arm will be effectual. Have a care that among your ruling motives no place shall be allowed to the mere love of military and naval renown. The pathway marked out for the Republic by its fathers was one of peaceful achievement. Its mission is peace. A free nation can rightfully have no other aspiration. Undoubtedly there are temptations which come with the possession of power. Men take pride in being the citizens of powerful nations, and enjoy the consciousness of strength, but these are temptations to be resisted, for any undue indulgence in them the price will be exacted with the certainty of fate, and this price is grinding taxation, the oppression of the poorer classes, the multiplication of the official corps, the intensifying of the struggle for the possession of patronage and consequent spread of corruption, the increasing power of political bosses and chieftains, the decay of public and civic virtue, and the resulting danger of resorts to revolution. Let not our future confirm the sad lament of the misanthrope, that the history has but one page, which reads, 'First freedom, then glory, then corruption, then decay.'

"Here, then, of all places let the true principles of liberty and free government as expounded by Jefferson be forever studied and taught. Let the youth of the land who are to resort hither here learn the true objects of National ambition, and the methods by which they are to be reached. Let them study here the new problems arising from the prodigious growth of the Nation, and its rapid material consolidation. Let them be taught the true principles of legislation, and by what methods liberty is best reconciled with order and with law, and, above all, let them learn to prefer for their country that renown among the nations which comes from the constant display of love, of peace, and justice."

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Classic Structures Erected on the Campus at Charlottesville.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 14.—On Oct. 27, 1895, the principal buildings of Jefferson's University were destroyed by fire. The fire burst out on Sunday morning, as the church bells were ringing. Within three hours all that was left of the rotunda and its stately annex was crumbling walls and smoking ruins. The Faculty, however, was at once called together, and on Monday, the day after the fire, the regular order of academic exercises was continued. The Visitors within a few days were convened at the university, and steps were taken toward the accumulation of a restoration fund.

By Jan. 18, 1896, there had been raised in cash and pledges from the alumni and other friends of the university about $75,000, which was increased by later gifts to $86,000. There was in hand, from the original Fayerweather bequest and from the Shields bequest, enough to raise this sum to $140,000. The conditions of the litigation with reference to the residue of the Fayerweather estate justified the expectation of about $120,000 from this source. And the bill of relief before the Virginia Legislature had been so far assured as to give reasonable assurance of $200,000 from the bond issue, which it finally voted. Altogether, there was about $440,000 in sight for the work of reconstruction.

With these resources the Building Committee secured architects from New York to restore the Rotunda, and to construct a system of new buildings, all in harmony with the original composition of Jefferson and so arranged as to permit future extension as the growth and resources of the school might demand.

These buildings are now completed. The main quadrangle is a terraced lawn about 900 feet long, 200 feet wide in the old part, and 300 feet wide in the new. At the southern end is the Rotunda, a building in the Corinthian style, modeled from the Pantheon in Rome. The base consists of four terraced wings united at the eastern and western ends by colonnades, and covered by a flat roof, forming with the north and south porticos a continuous promenade around the building. This promenade, guarded by its handsome parapet, is a beautiful feature of the remodeled structure. From the centre of the base rises the Rotunda itself, circular in plan, with a shapely spherical dome, and superb Corinthian portico.

The north portico looks out upon a handsome court, which is the transformed side of the old annex. Beyond is the campus for the students' athletic sports, with the gymnasium on the left and the leafy oaks of Carr's Hill rising above its pillared portico, and still further away fields and forests and the blue mountains of Virginia shutting in the horizon.

From the southern portico stretches the lawn, with the "academic village" of Jefferson bordering the sides. The graceful colonnades, the classic facades of the professors' pavilions, with the low-roofed dormitories for the students between, look like a fragment of Greece set down beneath the soft Virginia sky. Closing the quadrangle on the southern end stand the three new buildings, simple and solid appearing, but harmonious in proportion, and, like all the rest, truly classic.

The wings of the right and left contain the lecture rooms of the academic classes. On the eastern side of the new terrace stands the Rouss Physical Laboratory, on the western side the Mechanical Laboratory.

The Actor's Life.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

For the second time, Mr. Otis Skinner has by invitation addressed the boy and girl pupils of a Chicago public school. On Friday afternoon he spoke at the meeting of the Webster Literary Society of the North Division High School. "I know you all want to go on the stage," he began. Indeed they did, as even the least emotional had decided, and a chorus of "Yes! yes!" followed. Mr. Skinner laughed. "But you mustn't. It is the glitter which fascinates you, and when you have tried the life you will find it is all work and heartbreaks." And then the actor gave to the young enthusiasts a little glimpse of the enchanted world which seems so joyous. It was a pathetic story, full of long waiting and hard struggles. There were interwoven sketches of Booth, of David Garrick, of Kean, the elder; of Modjeska, and of Jefferson. Mr. Skinner spoke of friends who had struggled through a life of continual disappointment for one final success. "I do not wish to draw too dull a picture," he said. "There are triumphs in an actor's life when he feels repaid for the work, and yet I sometimes wonder if that little moment of happiness compensates for the sorrows which have gone before."

Up to Date.

Wrights—"A horse of a different color." That's a pretty stale expression. I wonder how I could modernize it.

Scribbs—Why not say "A bicycle of a different make"?—Brooklyn Life.

FRENCH MINISTRY DEFEATED.

Vote of Confidence Followed by an Adverse One in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, June 14.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by 295 to 272, passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

The Méline Ministry later was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies by 296 to 246 votes, amid intense excitement and an uproar.

The House was crowded, as were the public galleries, and all present eagerly discussed the situation.

The Premier, M. Méline, opened the proceedings by vehemently repudiating the statement that he was engaged in an anti-democratic policy; but he declared that the accession of Socialism to power would spell ruin for France.

Ex-Minister Bourgeois followed, taunting M. Méline with being unwilling to cut himself free from the Rightists, and several Extreme Leftists continued their severe strictures of the Premier's "undemocratic policy."

M. Ribot then delivered a warm eulogy of the Premier, and proposed a vote of confidence in the Government. But its terms elicited loud protests from the Rightists and general excitement.

M. Méline, however, accepted the terms of the motion, whereupon M. Cassagnac charged him with throwing over the Rightists. The Premier retorted that he had never asked for the support of the Rightists.

The first part of M. Ribot's motion, "The Chamber approving the declarations of the Government," was then adopted by a vote of 295 to 272, and the second part, "is determined to put in force the policy of democratic reform, based on the union of Republicans," was adopted by 525 to 5 votes.

Thus far matters went comparatively smoothly. Then M. Henri Ricard moved to add the words "and supported by a majority exclusively Republican."

M. Méline refused to accept this addition. M. Ricard insisted upon a vote, and the addition was carried by 296 to 246 votes, whereupon there was a terrible uproar.

The members of the Extreme Left arose en masse and shouted for the retirement of M. Méline.

M. Berteaux yelled: "Get out! You are defeated!"

Others, pointing to the Ministerial bench, indulged in a chorus of "Boohs."

The Socialists vociferated "Resign! Resign!"

When a lull occurred another vote was taken on the entire motion, which M. Méline accepted, swallowing the obnoxious addition, and the motion was adopted by 284 to 272 votes.

The Chamber of Deputies then adjourned until Monday.

In the lobbies of the Chamber the opinion was freely expressed that M. Méline would resign after the council to-morrow, though nothing is certain, owing to the contradictory character of the votes.

Midnight.—M. Méline returned to his residence immediately after the adjournment of the Chamber, declining to receive anybody.

BRITISH TARIFF INQUIRY.

Mr. Coghill Asks in the Commons If the United States Would Not Modify Its Schedules.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Douglas H. Coghill, Conservative member for Stoke-on-Trent, asked if, in view of the improved relations between the United States and Great Britain, the former could not be induced to modify the customs tariff.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replied, saying her Majesty's Government would be glad to avail itself of any opportunity for improving the commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States. But, he explained, Great Britain now enjoyed the most-favored-nation treatment in all matters of commerce and navigation, and the Government had no ground for believing more favorable treatment would be accorded Great Britain.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER ABROAD.

He Thinks the Present Time Propitious for Settling Disputes.

LONDON, June 14.—Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian statesman, who has just arrived here, is quoted in an interview as discussing lengthily the relations between Canada and the United States. He said:

"Canada sympathizes very warmly with the proposed rapprochement between Great Britain and the United States. It has always been our desire to have the most friendly commercial relations with the Republic, but hitherto the United States has not shown any disposition to reciprocate. The McKinley and Dingley bills and the alien labor laws presented conclusive evidence of this point. I believe, however, that the present is a most propitious time for the settlement of all questions, and in the changed temper of the American people I think they can be approached with a fair prospect of a just settlement."

BERING SEA AWARD.

Senate Passes a Bill for the Payment of $473,151—England Is Pleased.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allison called up a joint resolution passed by the House yesterday appropriating $473,151 to pay the Bering Sea award. Mr. Allison explained that precisely the same provision was contained in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but as the award had to be paid on June 16, and as it was manifestly impossible to secure the enactment of the Sundry Civil bill by that time it was necessary to present a special measure to carry the appropriation. The resolution was agreed to.

LONDON, June 15.—The Times this morning, in an editorial which pretty fairly represents the feeling expressed by the other morning papers, says:

"The resolution to pay the Bering Sea award is another gratifying instance of the growth of the spirit of friendship and justice toward England in a quarter where until recently such feelings were rarely exhibited.

"It is a proof of the good feelings which we cordially recognize and reciprocate, as well as a good omen for the establishment of ties closer and more cordial relations between the two countries toward which the best minds on both sides of the Atlantic have been steadily moving."

SALVAGE ON LA CHAMPAGNE.

Owners of the Steamer Roman Receive £15,000 Award.

LONDON, June 14.—The owners of the British steamer Roman, which on Feb. 27 last towed the disabled steamer La Champagne of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique into Halifax, have received an award of £15,000 ($75,000) salvage.

HOLY SHROUD PHOTOGRAPHED.

The Features, Hands, and Limbs of Christ Displayed, It Is Said.

ROME, June 14.—The organ of the Vatican, Osservatore Romano, under the title "A Marvel," publishes from Turin an account of the photographing of the holy shroud recently exposed by King Humbert, who is the guardian of the relic and authorized the photograph, which, when developed, is said to have displayed in perfect outline the holy features, hands, and limbs of Christ.

NEW COMMANDER IN CANADA.

Lord Seymour, a Veteran of the Crimea, to Succeed Gen. Moore.

LONDON, June 14.—Lord William Frederick Ernest Seymour, uncle of the Marquis of Hertford, has been gazetted commander of the British troops in Canada, to succeed Lieut. Gen. A. G. Montgomery Moore.

Lord Seymour was born in 1838. He first served in the British Navy, and entered the Coldstream Guards in 1855. He was promoted to Major General in 1880 and Lieutenant General in 1896. He served in the Crimea and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882.

Prince Albert Returns to Belgium.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—Prince Albert of Belgium, accompanied by his suite left for New York this morning, and will sail Saturday for Europe. The Prince will inspect the Holland submarine boat before he sails.

CASTELLANE FIGHTS A DUEL.

He Wounds M. Henri Turot Three Times—Another Combat Follows Immediately.

PARIS, June 14.—Count Boniface de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould of New York, fought a duel this morning with M. Henri Turot of the Petite République Française. Three rounds were fought with swords, and M. Turot was wounded in each round, twice slightly and the third time severely in the right forearm, thus ending the duel.

The dispute which led to the meeting grew out of M. Turot's comments upon an act of infanticide committed by a servant in the Count's household.

Immediately after the Castellane-Turot duel M. Gerault Richard of the Petite République Française and M. Bernard, a Socialist Deputy, fought a bloodless duel of six engagements.

IRISH CONVICTS TO GET OUT.

Wilson, Featherstone, Dalton, McDermott, and Flanagan Will Be Set Free.

LONDON, June 15.—The Government has notified Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite, Member of Parliament for Waterford, that in the coming revision of the sentences passed upon the Irish dynamiters implicated in the alleged conspiracy of 1883, when there were numerous explosions or attempts at explosions in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, and elsewhere, life sentences will be regarded as twenty-year terms.

This means that H. H. Wilson, Timothy Featherstone, H. Dalton, Terence McDermott, and Flanagan, all of whom were sentenced in 1883, will be liberated during the present year if their prison records are clean.

ANTI-JEW RIOTS IN AUSTRIA.

Shops Pillaged and Property Attacked in Galicia.

VIENNA, June 14.—The Neue Freie Presse reports anti-Semitic excesses in the Gorlice and Pilzno districts of Galicia.

At Lemberg, sometimes called Leopold, the capital of Galicia, a mob has pillaged shops and begun to attack the property of rich landowners.

The Government has dispatched troops to the scene of disorders.

WILLIAM R. FOSTER IN PARIS.

He Was Extradited from France for Embezzling in This City.

LONDON, June 14.—A special dispatch from Paris says William R. Foster, formerly counsel to the Gratuity Fund of the New York Produce Exchange, who was extradited recently from Europe on the charge of embezzling $103,000 intrusted to his care, and who was released on $20,000 bail in New York City, arrived in Paris yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Radley received an execution yesterday for $20,000 against William R. Foster, as principal, and Samuel W. Milbank, as surety, from District Attorney Gardiner, on the forfeited bail bond of Mr. Foster. The surety given by Mr. Milbank was his house, 33 East Thirty-eighth Street, valued at $50,000.

RUSSIA'S ACTIVITY IN CHINA.

She Will Control All Railroads Commanding Peking.

LONDON, June 15.—The Peking correspondent of The Times, commenting on the increasing activity of Russia in China, says:

"When the projected new railways are completed Russia will have control of all the railways along which it will be possible to move troops for the defence of Peking China was deluded into giving the contract for the Peking-Han-Kau Railway to Belgium, as a small and unaggressive power; but the Belgian Minister, Baron de Vinck, was merely acting on behalf of Russia and France. England ought to insist upon the right of first refusal to all railways in the Yang-tse region."

Haliburton Made Baron Windsor.

LONDON, June 14.—Sir Arthur Laurence Haliburton, who was Permanent Under Secretary for War from 1895 to 1897, has been gazetted Baron Windsor of Nova Scotia, where he was born in 1832. He formerly served on the Commissariat Staff of the British Army in the Crimea, in London, and in Canada.

British Diplomatic Changes.

LONDON, June 14.—Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, who has been British Minister to Servia since 1893, will be appointed British Minister at Copenhagen, to succeed Sir Charles Stewart Scott, the newly appointed Ambassador to Russia.

HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.

The Entertainment Will Occupy the Entire Madison Square Garden on the Evening of June 29.

Madison Square Garden was selected yesterday as the place in which the testimonial to Oscar Hammerstein will be given on the evening of June 29. This was decided at a meeting of the committee having the matter in charge.

It was originally intended to ask Andrew Freedman to allow the committee the use of Olympia for the date selected, but after considerable discussion on the subject it was left to William A. Brady to conduct negotiations which resulted in the leasing of the Garden. The committee at the same time has secured by cable from Charles Frohman one night's lease of the Garden Theatre, which will place the entire resources of the big building at the service of the committee.

The programme thus far outlined is that the main attraction will take place in the amphitheatre in the shape of a cake walk, which the committee hope to make the crowning feature of the testimonial. It is proposed to make it the most marvelous cake walk ever seen in this country, and one in which prominent actors and actresses will participate. It will be led by such well-known stars as May Irwin, Marie Dressler, Alice Atherton, "Willie" Collier, and Walter Jones, and many others.

Among other features of the entertainment which will take place in this part of the building will be a parade competition by at least ten local bands and a programme of orchestral music of 1,000 musicians under the direction of Gustave Kerker. James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons have agreed to volunteer.

The concert hall will be devoted to a programme of high-class orchestral music by a band of over 100 men, conducted by Gustave Kerker. On the stage of the Garden Theatre the star operatic vocalists who have volunteered will appear, while the roof garden will be turned over to a complete vaudeville programme.

Among the additional volunteers heard from yesterday were "Gus" Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brunelle, Matilda Scott Paine, Oscar L. Figman, Charles Barnum, G. Ricci, Charles Kent, Joseph Hart, the Russian tenor, Medvedieff; the Harvill sisters, Edmund Gerson, Harry Dodd, Bertha Welby, Lafayette, J. J. Nolan, Gustave Kerker, and Allie Gilbert.

"THE LITTLE MINISTER" CLOSES.

Big Crowd Witnesses Maude Adams's 300th Performance.

A large audience gathered last night at the Empire Theatre to witness Maude Adams's last appearance in "The Little Minister." It was at the same time the three hundredth performance of Barrie's sentimental comedy.

The theatre was handsomely decorated with the colors of England, America, and Scotland. The women in the audience were each to have been presented with a souvenir in the form of a pin representing the American flag, inlaid with rhinestones, rubies, and sapphires, but long before the orchestra of the theatre had been half filled the supply had given out, and the management was compelled to issue orders which, upon presentation, will be honored at some subsequent time in the near future.

At the conclusion of the performance Miss Adams received ten curtain calls, and the many requests for a speech resulted in Miss Adams saying briefly that she thanked the audience heartily, and bade them good night.

THE NORMAL GRADUATES

Names of the Collegians Who Have Gained Prizes and Other Honors.

SOME VERY HIGH MARKS WON

Miss Mabel E. Tyndall Becomes Valedictorian and Miss Louise A. Morey Salutatorian—Other Worthy Students.

The names of the graduates from the Normal College and of those winning prizes and receiving honorable mention were announced by President Thomas Hunter yesterday.

Miss Mabel E. Tyndall of the Academic Department is first on the list of honor and becomes the valedictorian. Miss Louise A. Morey, first on the list from the Normal Department and sixth on the roll of honor of the entire college, becomes the salutatorian.

Miss Tyndall made a perfect mark of 100 per cent. in twelve subjects, including mathematics, science, and Latin, and also took several prizes in special subjects. Miss Morey also won several special prizes.

The Roll of Honor.

Following is a list of honor students and the standing of each:

Mabel E. Tyndall	99	5-21
May Lessing	99	8-21
Maud V. Lyon	98	7-21
Ada Childs	97	20-21
Meriam Rose Bromberg	97	16-21
Louise Morey	97	11-18
Florence Coshland	97	8-21
Regina Marlhouse	97	5-21
Fanchette La Gauthey	97	1-21
Ethel Margolies	96	10-21
Ida Molz	96	7-18
Carrie L. Fye	96	5-21
Frederica Steener	96	2-18
Bertha Cahn	96	11-18
Amelia Burr	95	20-21
Julia Elizabeth Balse	95	19-21
Delphine Manus	95	18-21
Beatrice Lowenstein	95	16-21
Belia Horn	95	6-18
Catherine I. Tillman	95	6-18
May C. Chadsey	95	8-18
Clara Mathilda Camp	95	2-21
Jennie F. Gauthey	95	2-21
Adelaide S. Price	94	19-21
Katheleen Thomas	94	18-21
Florence S. Butzel	94	10-21
Evelyn Charlotte Ritchie	94	9-21
Emma Bock	94	7-18
Lucia Weil	94	3-18
Louise Hawkins	94	3-21
Selma Van Praag	94	2-18

The names of the prize winners in the two departments and those receiving honorable mention in the several contests are as follows:

Academic Department.—Henry Rogers's prize, ($50 in gold,) for pedagogic, Mabel Tyndall. Honorable mention—May Lessing, Regina Mailhouse, Maud S. Lyon, and Fanchette Gauthey.

Prize in memory of Adolph L. Sanger, books to valedictorian, Mabel E. Tyndall.

Adolph Kuttroff prize ($50 in gold) for proficiency in German—Anna E. Barnitz; honorable mention, Edna Haas.

Albert Tag prize ($50 in gold) for greatest progress in German—Kathleen Thomas; honorable mention, Julia E. Baese, Clara B. McMullin, Josephine Roll.

New York French Chamber of Commerce prize ($40 in gold) for greatest progress in French—May Lessing; honorable mention, Ada Childs, Eva B. Ernst, Regina Mailhouse, and Florence Coshland.

Frederic R. Coudert prize (gold watch) for proficiency in French—Fanchette Gauthey; honorable mention, Mabel E. Lyndall, Amelia Burr, Delphine Manus.

Normal Department.—Kelly Silver Medal for Methods of Teaching—Louise Morey.

Kelly Bronze Medal for Methods of Teaching—Selma Van Praag.

Honorable Mention—Frida A. Schneider, Florence T. Walters, Catherine I. Tillman, Elizabeth Sparkman, Alma Blau, Hilda Wilson.

Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal for Latin—Louise Morey.

Honorable Mention—Rose Fuchs, Ida Motz, Rose Hamill, Fredericka Steiner.

Ottendorfer Gold Medal for Proficiency in German—Emma Bock. Honorable Mention—Ida Motz, Lucie Weil, Fredericka Steiner.

Ottendorfer Silver Medal for Greatest Proficiency in German—Sadie Falk Jordan. Honorable Mention—Florence C. Neu, Florence Tylor Walters, Lillie Bleyer.

Henri Maillard Prize (gold watch) for proficiency in French—Bella Horn.

Honorable Mention—Rose Fuchs, Selina Van Praag, Estelle Levy, Lillian G. Bermann.

Wood Memorial Prize ($40 in gold) for greatest progress in French—Louise Morey.

Honorable Mention—Hilda E. Wilson, Grace Friedman, Rose G. Hamill.

Kane Gold Medal for natural science—Louise Morey.

Honorable Mention—Rose Frances Hamill, Emma Boch, Catherine Tillman.

Randolph Guggenheimer Prize (gold watch)—Catherine Tillman.

Honorable Mention—Ida Motz, Rose F. Hamill, Berdie E. Katz.

Prizes won in contests open to both departments.—Prizes offered by the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York for the best compositions on Colonial History: First Prize, $50 and a silver medal, Maude Lyon; second prize, $30 and a silver medal, Eva Ernst; third prize, $20 and a silver medal, Amelia Burr.

Chairman Jacob W. Mack's prizes, (each $40 and a silver medal)—For Latin, May Lessing; for German, Amy Louise MacKinlay; for French, Lillian Grace Bermann.

Libbie Van Arsdale memorial prize, for progress in music—Fredericka Sleener; honorable mention, Ida Motz, Bertha Beran, Catherine Tillman.

Herman Ridder German Composition prize, ($40 in gold)—Julia Elizabeth Baese; honorable mention, Anna E. Barnitz, Dora Carrie Dels, Emma Bock.

The Charles C. Wehrum prize of $25 in gold, for the best essay on patriotism, and the Bernard Cohen prize of $40 in gold, for the best English composition, have not yet been awarded.

The names of the graduates from the collegiate department are:

Fox, Lillian S.	Coleman, Lucy A.
Fries, Alice R.	Crinion, Margaret L.
Graham, Jessie.	Danzig, Grace A.
Hagen, Emily G.	Devlin, Flora H.
Hawkins, Louise.	Donovan, Clara V.
Hooper, Mary A.	Gauthey, Fanchette M.
Hopkins, Maud.	Gilmour, Augusta.
Herbert, Mary E.	Hill, Helena.
Hymes, Blanche J.	Holston, Emily E.
Ireland, Margaret E.	Johnston, Sarah J.
Lowenstein, Beatrice.	Lessing, May.
Lyon, Maud S.	Levinsky, Lorene.
Mailhouse, Regina.	Moorhead, Mary L.
Manus, Delphine.	Newborg, Daisy.
Margolies, Ethel.	O'Loughlin, May M.
McGrath, Edna V.	Oppenheimer, Elsie.
Mendes Alma de Sola.	Patchen, Jessie L.
Obermeier, Clarice.	Present, Raymore.
Phelon, Elsie, A.	Ritchie, Evelyn C.
Price, Adelaide S.	Shopland, Ida V.
Rye, Charlotte L.	Talmage, Sarah M.
Quartley, Jennie F.	Tieman, M. Evelyn.
Reilly, Rosella C.	Waas, Mary A.
Schall, Elsa T.	Allen, Elsie.
Schrenk, Maria G.	Baese, Julia E.
Snell, Florence L.	Barber, Emily.
Stallmayer, Carrie A.	Barnutz, Anna.
Stewart, Jennie.	Bellis, Anna.
Stivers, Florence M.	Camp, Clara.
Street, Catherine G.	Bickwort, Dora.
Sweezy, Helen P.	Fischer, Maud S.
Sweezy, Vesta L.	Franklin, Estelle.
Tyndall, Mabel E.	Hardy, Agnes.
Weisker, Ada L.	Hyatt, Martha.
Whittemore, Violet A.	Kilpatrick, Isabel.
Young, Grace A.	Libman, Esther.
Baruch, Hattie P.	Loos, Eugenia.
Birnbaum, Rosa.	Lowinson, Belia.
Bleier, Bella.	MacAdam, Florence.
Bromberg, Miriam R.	McMullin, Clara.
Brown, Mollie.	O'Neill, Anna.
Buchanan, Florence D.	Roll, Josephine.
Butzel, Florence S.	Stanley, Harriett.
Calhoun, Mary C.	Thomas, Kathleen.
Clare, Lillian E.	Whittemore, Daisy.
Cohen, Estelle S.	Yeomans, Mary.

The graduates from the normal department are:

Baldwin, Mary M.	Walsh, Florence.
Ballantyne, Jessie J.	Walsh, Margaret M.
Berringer, Sadie.	Weil, Lillie J.
Bermann, Ada E.	Wuytack, Jeanne M.
Blanck, Elizabeth A.	Allgoever, A. M.
Blau, Alma C.	Archer, Mary L.
Brabham, Maude.	Baran, Bertha.
Cafarella, M. C. I.	Biscow, Fannie H.
Callahan, Marie.	Blazier, Lucy M.
Carroll, Ellen T.	Bliss, Maud A.
Cavanagh, Rose M.	Cohen, Florence.
Chandlers, May E.	Connor, Eleanor.
Churchill, F. J.	Corbett, Eleanor.
Collins, Maerose.	Dean, Jennie.
Contencin, Adele L.	Dolan, Catharine.
Everard, Eleanor A.	Dworsky, Ray.
Gardiner, Nellie M.	Falk, Jennie.
Cavigan, Mary A.	Farmer, Helen.
Goodenough, F. M.	Field, Carolyn.
Hamill, Rose F.	Finkelstone, Anna.
Irving, Maude A.	Fuchs, Rose.
Jeffrey, Anne M.	Gibney, Mary M.
Katz, Birdie E.	Gibson, Sadie Y.
Kelly, Katharine A.	Goldberg, Eva.
Laverty, Ella L.	Griggs, Nellie A.
Lellis, Mary E.	Haas, Rosalie.
Lowenstein, Estelle.	Harris, Adelaide E.
Magee, Annie F.	Horn, Bella.
Maher, Catherine T. E.	Simpson, Mabel E.
McGill, Mary E.	Johnston, Charlotte R.
McGowan, Elizabeth M.	Kavanagh, Mary E.
McGuinness, Ellen M.	Keyes, E. Theresa.
McKenna, Marcella L.	Lamour, Lizzie.
McMahon, Mary J.	Levy, Harriet H.
Meister, Isidora A.	Livingston, Margaret.
Michel, Celia R.	Logue, Margaret C.
Miller, Hortense.	McGovern, Margaret C.
Moorehead, M. W.	McIntyre, Grace S.
Neumann, Fannie.	McKenna, Margaret.
O'Neill, Anna L.	Morey, Louise A.
Paley, Ida S.	Michaelis, Eleana.
Peters, Ada M.	Morse, Grace E.
Phillips, Anna R.	Niemeier, Isabel.
Plunkett, Mary E.	O'Connor, Lillian M.
Plunkett, Marie L.	O'Neill, Anna T.
Rogers, Regina I.	O'Neill, Elizabeth.
Rosenblum, Charlotte E.	Ottenheimer, Florence.
Sullivan, Catherine M.	Pfingsten, Marie C.
Sweeney, A. C. M.	Price, Alice E.
Tillman, Catherine I.	Price, Ethel L.
Van Holland, E. C.	Procher, Kate.
Rindskopf, Leontine.	MacKinlay, Amy L.
Saxe, Sophie H.	Mathews, Isabel.
Stern, Hattie.	McCauley, Mary.
Stiefel, Isabel.	McCloskey, Amanda P.
Wynn, Emma M.	McCutcheon, Lucy G.
Wazelbaum, Essie.	McDonald, Isabel.
Wilson, Hilda I.	McLoughlin, Ella.
Wilson, Pauline B.	Michael, Essie.
Angel, Clara L.	Monfried, Sarah.
Arnold, Bovee.	Miller, Sophie.
Bailey, Elvira.	Nerent, Marie C.
Begley, Mary.	Neu, Florence E.
Bermann, Lilian G.	O'Brien, Nellie C.
Blake, Charlotte M.	O'Dea, Mabel F.
Brunhild, Ethel D.	Rockwell, Emma.
Butler, Marie A.	Solamon, Florence B.
Byrne, Julia C.	Schneider, Charlotte.
Byrnes, Annie.	Scolian, Maudie E.
Cavagnaro, Victoria.	Selde, Pauline.
Cochrane, Effi G.	Shea, Mary B.
Cockrell, Frances.	Steiner, Frederica.
Creeden, Mary.	Tartt, Loretta.
Curry, Helen R.	Tulloch, Agnes C.
Cook, Jane.	Weill, Lucie.
Deanie, Marie.	Weiss, May Belle.
Dyer, Fannie A.	Bleyer, Lillie.
Falotico, Antoinette.	Bradford, Regina G.
Fitzpatrick, Florence.	Brown, Ellen J.
Foster, Alice.	Cahn, Bertha.
Friedman, Grace.	Cohen, Anna.
Gluck, Tillie.	Conley, Stella H. L.
Grant, Rose.	Creusiger, Matilda.
Heydt, Anna.	Daum, Phillipina.
Hirschberg, Clara.	David, Theresa A.
Howell, Frances.	Delehanty, Mary C.
Jones, Margaret.	Dels, Dora C.
Judge, Nellie.	Dillon, Anna H.
Keyes, Martha.	Donovan, Charlotte.
Korn, Grace.	Dunn, Anna L.
Levy, Estelle.	Foy, Catharine A.
Light, Johanna.	Fuchs, Dora.
Martin, Juliet A.	Fuller, Mildred.
McCormick, Margaret.	Gaertner, Louise.
More, Edith.	Gledhill, Helen M.
Morris, Antonia.	Goodwine, V. M.
Nelson, Bertha.	Graham, Marion.
Penny, Edith.	Griesel, Mary.
Stanford, Isabel.	Grossman, Lillian H.
Stark, Sarah.	Haas, Katharine.
Thompson, Jessie.	Heidelsheimer, Helen.
Thompson, Maud.	Holscher, Margaret.
Tobin, Ida St. C.	Johnson, Annie M.
Torpey, Lillian.	Jordan, Sadie F.
Tweedy, Charlotte.	Kopetzky, Rose.
Von Praag, Selma.	Lang, Katherine.
Von Thoff, Josephine.	Laub, Annie M.
Winter, Gertrude.	Lazarus, Rose F.
Wolfskell, Martha.	Levy, Florence B.
Beck, Theresa M.	Lipsmetz, Annie.
Billingheimer, Sadie.	Logan, Celia A.
Bock, Emma.	McGibney, Alice A.
Bradtke, Marie C.	McGibney, Lottie P.
Buchan, Josephine A.	Messmore, F. H.
Buckley, Nellie I.	Monaghan, Katherine A.
Burnett, Blanche.	Motz, Edna.
Cahill, Mary C.	Nielson, Alice.
Casey, Margaret L.	Nugent, Nellie.
Clark, Jessie B.	O'Connor, Anna T.
Coppell, Mary R.	Peck, Lapra V.
Cromie, Sadie.	Rauman, Mary R.
Dunlop, Evelyn J.	Redlich, Bertha.
Ehrlich, Edna M.	Reichman, Ida.
Ferris, Jessie M.	Rohrs, Mabel M. D.
Finiel, Camille.	Schell, Emily.
Finley, Mary E.	Schuyler, Frida A.
Hiarra, Sarah E.	Frost, Hermine F.
Hauser, Olga L.	Sparkman, Elizabeth.
Houston, Edith.	Uher, Frances H.
Hutchinson, Mabel G.	Van Bremen, D. A.
Kamber, Minnie.	Walter, Florence T.
Keating, Lovetta.	Weinacht, Henrietta.
Kuhlman, Annie.	Weinberg, Jeannette.
Lederer, Millie.	Weinstein, Estelle.
Leeker, Caroline W.	Zobel, May F.
Loebie, Kate M.	Zobel, Nellie A.
Lohmann, Augusta.	
McDonald, Katharine.	

ALUMNI DAY AT PRINCETON.

Henry S. Little Presents a New Dormitory to the University—The Usual Dinner.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 14.—Tuesday of commencement week is always Alumni Day, and a crowd of old graduates took possession of the town to-day. In the morning there was a band concert on the front campus, followed by the reading of the graduating theses in the School of Sciences and the annual meeting of the National Alumni Association. In the afternoon the annual dinner of the alumni was held in the University Hall. Before going to the hall a procession of alumni marched across the campus to the spot where Little Hall, a new dormitory, is to be erected. Henry S. Little of Trenton, the donor of the building, then broke the first earth for the foundation, and made the formal presentation to President Patton on behalf of the Trustees. President Patton expressed his gratification in a few aptly chosen remarks.

At the alumni dinner several hundred graduates sat down to the table, Adrian H. Joline, the President of the National Alumni Association, acting as toastmaster. Addresses were delivered by President Patton, the Rev. Dr. William Schenck, H. C. Pitney, '48; Morris Stratton, '58; the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, '73, of New York City; Prof. C. L. Williams, '78, of New York University, Ohio, and Walter A. Wyckoff, '88.

There was a gymnasium exhibition this afternoon in Brokaw tank, and later a reception by President and Mrs. Patton to the graduating class at Prospect.

This evening the Lynde prize debate was held in Alexander Hall. The subject was: "Resolved, That the United States Should Permanently Occupy and Govern the Philippine Islands." The debaters were: Affirmative—Robert Livingston Beecher of Orland Park, Columbia; Samuel S. Yocum of Pennsylvania, and Ivy Lee of Missouri. Negative—Daniel P. Aitland of Pennsylvania, R. D. Dripps of Pennsylvania, and Matthew Lowrie of Pennsylvania. The judges were Joseph

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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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BANKERS.
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Investment Securities.
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FINANCIAL.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co.

7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new interest coupons attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.
Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.
SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Government War Loan.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE UNITED STATES NEW 3 PER CENT. BONDS AT 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. BONDS TO BE DELIVERED TO US AS SOON AS RECEIVED BY SUBSCRIBERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THIS OFFER MAY BE TERMINATED WITHOUT NOTICE.

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53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

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Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
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LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
27-29 Pine Street, New York, May 21st, 1898.

To the holders of the COLLATERAL TRUST FOUR PER CENT. BONDS of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

In conformity with the conditions of and as required by the Deed of Trust executed by this Company September First, A. D. 1892, notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds secured thereby that all such Bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest at this office on the First day of September, 1898, and that interest will cease to accrue thereon from that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. J. HILL, President.
Great Northern Railway Company.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

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a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

PEOPLE'S BANK PAYING UP.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Receiver Thomas W. Barlow of the suspended People's Bank was enabled yesterday, as a result of receiving a check for over $400,000 from President James McManes, to make the very gratifying announcement to the depositors and creditors of the bank that he is now in a position to pay them a dividend of 90 per cent., and that the remaining 10 per cent. will follow in three months. The bank was compelled to close its doors as a consequence of the suicide of its cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

After another period of weakness during the earlier hours yesterday the stock market developed strength and prices made substantial recoveries toward the close. The majority of net changes for the day were declines, but in only few instances were these losses more than fractional. The professional traders were aggressive sellers, following the lead of some of the larger operators, and there was again heavy selling by houses with Western connections, although some of those brokers credited with having orders from Chicago, who on Monday unloaded large blocks of stock, appeared as buyers in the later hours yesterday.

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Although the sales of stocks during the past two days have been largely for the short account of professional operators and room traders, and although much of the activity of Wall Street houses with Chicago connections has been intended for effect upon the market, yet there has undoubtedly been heavy selling for the account of Western investors and speculators. The amount of these sales is variously estimated at from 75,000 to 150,000 shares. Up to the end of last week Chicago was a confident bull. Since Mr. Leiter's collapse Chicago has bought no stocks at all except small amounts toward the close to-day, which were evidently for the short acount. There does not seem to be any foundation for the many stories in circulation throughout the Street regarding the embarrassment of some large Western financial interests involved with Mr. Leiter in the disastrous wheat market speculation. Wall Street's bears are using the Chicago incident as far as is possible to explain the heavy selling, the greater part of which really emanates from themselves.

***

Considering the extent and aggressiveness of the raids upon the market yesterday stocks held remarkably well. In fact prices have withstood the adverse influence of the Leiter collapse in a way that has not been at all to the liking of the bear contingent. Many shrewd observers are convinced that the setback that was helped along by the bad news from Chicago was just what the market needed as a tonic influence.

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One of the encouraging features of yesterday's security market was the strength shown by Government bonds. It was also stated that the demand for application blanks for the 3 per cents. shortly to be issued was extremely heavy. In banking circles it is believed that the new loan is to be three or four times oversubscribed, but even with this large subscription no serious disturbance in the money market is expected.

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Government bonds were dull and without sales. The closing bid prices advanced sharply, the 4s of 1925, registered, gaining 1¼; the coupons 1½, the 4s, 1907, registered, ¼, the coupons ½, and both the 5s ¼.

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In State securities, $20,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 91½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & East. Ill....	½	Keokuk & D. M. pf..	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	⅝	Manhattan Cons.....	1⅛
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha..	⅞
Cleve., C. & St. L.	½	Southern Pacific.....	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Consolidated Ice.....	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	½	Iowa Central pf.....	2
Am. Sugar Ref....	1⅛	Met. Street Railway..	½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr..	⅛	Michigan Central....	1
Brooklyn Union Gas..	2	Minn. & St. L.....	½
Brunswick City.....	½	Missouri Pacific.....	¾
Canada Southern....	1	National Lead.....	1
Chi., B. & Q.....	⅛	N. J. Central.....	⅛
Chi. & East. Ill. pf..	½	N. Y. Central.....	¾
Chi., M. & St. P....	½	Northern Pac. pf....	⅝
Chicago & N. W....	¾	Penn. Railroad.....	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	¾	People's Gas, Chicago.	⅛
Consolidated Gas....	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Den. & Rio G. pf....	½	Southern Ry. pf....	½
Des M. & Ft. D....	½	U. S. Rubber.....	½
Detroit Gas.....	½	West Chicago Street:	½
Erie 1st pf.....	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. 1st. P. B....	2	Mo. Pacific 3d.....	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.. 1 | Ore. I. con. 5s, t. r. 1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,315,655; balance, $6,520,138; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $744,759.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1 7-16 per cent. for short and 1⅜@1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 10⅛. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 59½; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅛; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 103; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 53¾, and New York Central, ⅛, to 119½. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅛ and Erie first preferred at 37¾. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 5-16 for money and 111⅜ for the account. The Bank of England gained £61,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.50, compared with 164.40 Monday, 163.80 a week ago, and 194.90 a year ago; at Rome at 107.05, compared with 107.07 Monday and 107.15 a week ago.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $13,846,631, against $11,418,118 in the preceding week and $10,087,804 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $213,588,816, against $178,435,580 in the corresponding period of last year.

ATTACKS ON THE GRANGERS.

Bear traders yesterday made special targets of the Granger stocks, endeavoring to dislodge long stock, and also to influence speculative sentiment by making that hitherto conspicuously strong group weak. These efforts were attended with a fair measure of success, Burlington selling down to 104, St. Paul to 90⅝, and Rock Island to 105⅛. Subsequently, however, all three stocks rallied and their net losses of the day were cut down to fractions.

MANHATTAN'S BUOYANCY.

Manhattan Elevated surprised everybody yesterday by running up to 106½ and showing remarkable strength in the face of a generally weak market. At a time when other conspicuous shares were dropping off rapidly Manhattan was advancing. Manhattan was one of the most active issues on the list, transactions in it amounting to more than 36,000 shares. The stock was bought all day by houses understood to be acting for inside interests, and among Manhattan's friends there was considerable enthusiasm over the way in which the stock responded to their new bullishness. As was stated by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, important interests in the management of the Manhattan property are expressing more confidence in the future of the company and of the stock than for quite a while. They seem to have forgotten their recent disagreements, and are now most hopeful again, basing their better feeling upon important developments which they assert are shortly to be announced.

GOVERNMENT BONDS STRONG.

Government bonds were notably strong yesterday. The new 4s advanced 1½ per cent. over Monday's closing bid and 2½ over that of Saturday. Government bond houses have been talking higher prices for the new 4s for some time past, believing that with the issue of the new bonds there will come an increased demand for those already issued. Application blanks for the bonds shortly to be issued were in large demand yesterday, and Treasury officials, as well as bankers, believe that the new loan is to be very largely oversubscribed.

THE LEITER COLLAPSE.

The Street seemed to regard the Leiter wheat collapse as a benefit to the market. It was argued that with it out of the way a very dangerous factor in the situation is removed—a factor which at any other time might more seriously affect the stock market. The Street expressed considerable admiration over the prompt way in which Mr. L. Z. Leiter has come to the rescue of his son. Western railroad stocks in the name of the elder Leiter made their appearance in Wall Street yesterday. On some of them the last transfer was dated 1888.

OFFERED DOWN FOR A PURPOSE.

New York Air Brake's annual meeting is to be held to-day, and it is asserted by insiders that the report which will be made to stockholders will show far better things than is generally expected. The company's earnings for the last six months are said to show enormous increases. New York Air Brake stock has been depressed of late by people who seem to have had an object in view—the acquisition of more stock at comparatively low prices. These efforts to depress the price were evident yesterday, when at one time it was quoted as being offered at 35, and then soon after jumped back and was offered again at not lower than 44.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

The New York News Bureau, in discussing the St. Louis Southwestern issues and the financial position of that property, says:

The gross earnings of the railroad in late years, when the business of the country has been depressed, have averaged about $4,600,000. In 1895, a more normal condition prevailing, the gross earnings reached $5,200,000, and this year they will reach still higher figures than in 1895. From the report of the company showing results for the nine months ended March 31 this year, it will be seen that the net earnings are over $1,100,000, and that for the full fiscal year ending June 30, they are likely to reach $1,250,000. The bonded debt for so extensive and well-equipped a property is considered extremely low, consisting of $20,000,000 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds, and $8,000,000 4 per cent. income bonds, making the fixed and contingent charges $1,120,000 per annum. Adding to this the taxes, approximately $100,000 or $150,000, it will be seen that in the present year something will be earned on the preferred stock.

The improved condition of the property, as well as the rapid development of the territory through which it runs, its friends say, leads them to believe that this year's showing is not only likely to be repeated, but to be largely improved upon from year to year. They think therefore that the hopes of the junior security holders, whose seconds are selling as low as 31, and whose preferred stock is selling as low as 12, that their property will largely increase in value will be justified by events.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Reduction of amount of Rock Island refunding 4s on Stock Exchange list from $54,660,000 to $43,077,000.

Rush of subscriptions for the new Government loan.

Increase of $135,016 in shipments of silver from Pacific Coast points during May, but decrease of $1,492,705 since Jan. 1.

Aug. 1 set as date of Rock Island stock dividend payment.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Manhattan.

Increase of $2,428,513 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with previous week, and an increase of $3,758,827 as compared with corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Chicago & West Michigan	$2,146
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	2,552
Northern Pacific	55,068
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	36,028
Rio Grande Southern	357
St. Louis Southwestern	11,900

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The traction stocks were without feature in yesterday's outside security market, but in the ferry group a rally was effected in Union on a rumor that late in the afternoon a dividend would be declared, and the bid price of the stock rose to 48. Of the illuminating gas securities, Amsterdam common made a decline of nearly a point after the opening of business. The stock, however, was well supported, and it closed strong with 31 as the final figure. Amsterdam preferred showed no change at the close. There were large purchases of it at 72, and this caused a rally which restored Monday night's closing price. Weakness ruled in Buffalo Gas stocks, on account, it was said, of a pending deal which is to bring in all stockholders on the same basis. Rumors regarding local political developments were also given for the weakness of the stocks. Mutual Gas of New York has of late been quoted at about 350, but this stock, like all high-priced stocks, makes quotations on fractional lots. At 350 round amounts of this stock are offered, the bid price being made on small lots. Glucose remains weak. International Paper common was firm at 30, with very light offerings. Nicaragua was slightly lower, and Standard Oil dull and neglected.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111

	Bid.	Asked.
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	48	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	72½	73
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	101	101¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbia Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	345	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	98	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Barney & Smith stock	74	76
Glucose common	48¾	
Glucose pf., ex div	99½	100¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	9	11
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	29¾	31
International Paper pf.	92½	94
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10½	12½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	438	440
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¾@58¼.

Bar silver in London, 26¾d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 7,900 shares of Phoenix sold at .17@20@.19.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Hale & Norcross sold at .75, 500 Isabella at .25, 300 Portland at .98, and 1,000 Pharmacist at .07.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .004, 42,000 Copper Rock at .005@.005⅝@.005½, 7,000 Garfield consolidated at .13½@.14, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .30, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .002⅞, 6,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04½@.04¼, 6,000 Justine at .02¾@.02⅜, 2,600 Lagonda at .22@.22½@.22⅜, 600 Lillie at .80½@.90, 4,000 Mount Rosa at .12@.13@.12, 81,000 Old Gold at .003½@.003⅝@.004, 300 Portland at 1.02, 62,000 Sentinel at .007⅝, cash, @.008@.006, cash, @.007, buyer 3, and 2,000 Union at .11½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Father De Smet	.14
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.30
Best & Belcher	.21	Iron Silver	.60
Breece	.44	Kingston & P. Iron	.25
Brunswick	.15	La Crosse	.10
Challar	.10	Leadville	.07
Com. Tunnel Co.	.02	Little Chief	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.43	Phoenix Gold	.18
Deadwood	.09	Potosi	.09
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard	1.45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alamo	.02	La Crosse	.16
Alice	.80	Leadville Con	.11
Anaconda	.45	Little Chief	.22
Argentum Juanitia	.22	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.15	Mollie Gibson	.20
Caledonia, B. H.	.35	Moulton	.20
Challar	.15	Mount Rosa	.10
Creede & Crip. Creek	.03	North Star	.20
Cripple Creek Con	.09	Occidental	.50
Crown Point	.10	Ontario	2.75
Chrysolite	.10	Ophir	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Pharmacist	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Plymouth	.12
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Portland	.95
Con. Cal. & Va.	.33	Potosi	.10
Crescent	.04	Quicksilver	1.00
Cataipa	.08	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Deadwood Terra	.50	Savage	.03
Father De Smet	.16	Sierra Nevada	.50
Golden Fleece	.22	Specimen	.02
Gould & Curry	.13	Standard	.50
Hale & Norcross	.70	Small Hopes	1.10
Homestake	45.00	Union Con	.15
Horn Silver	1.20	Union	.09
Iron Silver	.67	Utah	.04
Isabella	.23	Victor	5.00
Julia Con	.01	Work	.02
Kingston & Pemb	.20	Yellow Jacket	.15

MINING EXCHANGE.

Havana	.75	Garfield Con	.13½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.28
Lagonda	.22⅝	Isabella	.21
Pilgrim	.002	Jefferson	.04¼
Rocky Mountain	.03	Justine	.02½
St. F. Caribou	2.62½	Lillie	.80
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02	Mount Rosa	.12
Gold Magnet	.002⅞	Old Gold	.003½
Anaconda	.39½	Portland	.01
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Sentinel	.006¼
Crip. Creek Con	.08½	Union	.11½
Cannon Ball	.004	Work M. & M. Co.	.02¼
Copper Rock	.005½		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	573
1st week June	$29,608	$27,552	$28,027
From Jan. 1	690,869	591,418	600,767
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week June	$24,606	$22,054	$20,026
From Jan. 1	573,861	481,342	433,637
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week June	$4,849	$4,729	$5,013
From July 1	306,160	259,439	291,714
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week June	$22,299	$18,941	$19,514
From July 1	1,156,010	954,541	1,002,066
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,331	4,367	4,497
1st week June	$394,651	$339,583	$341,229
From July 1	22,343,793	17,328,217	19,028,829
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
1st week June	$141,063	$105,035	.....
From July 1	5,981,855	4,115,251	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week June	$8,073	$7,716	$8,868
From Jan. 1	396,279	372,947	456,490
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week June	$81,600	$69,700	$75,200
From July 1	5,021,805	4,510,680	4,658,713

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, $500,000 Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1934. Interest due semi-annually, May 1 and Nov. 1, at 20 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 14.—Liquidation in copper shares was the feature in the market to-day. Montana lost 6, to 200, but rallied to 202. Osceola was off 1½. Mergenthaler rose $10 more, to 180, closing at 175. The Mergenthaler Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. more. In two days the stock has risen $20, to $180. Pioneer Gold was decidedly active, nearly 2,500 shares selling in the morning at 6¼@5⅞. Santa Ysabel was ½ lower at 4. Baltic copper was off 1, at 21. Atlantic was ½ higher, at 32, falling back to 31½. Franklin, ½ lower, at 13; Wolverine, ¼ lower, at 22½; Butte, 1¼ off, at 22, with ¼ rally; Allouez, ⅝ off, at 4½, and Old Dominion, 1 lower, at 25½, with ½ rally. Stock Yards sold ex dividend at 15¼, preferred at 115½. Bell Telephone lost 3½, to 289. Dominion Coal lost ½ more, to 22¾. United States Oil was up ½, at 14½; the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. is declared. Call loans, 1½@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	220	
Boston & Lowell	220	222
Boston & Maine	161	164
Boston & Providence	275	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115¼	116
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.		116
Fitchburg pf.	99¾	100
Maine Central	130	
Old Colony	188	190
Oregon Short Line	30	32
West End	83¼	83¾
West End pf.	105	

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)		4
Allouez	4½	4 9-16
Arnold	16	16½
Atlantic	31¼	32
Boston & Cripple Creek	.15	.20
Boston & Montana	201	202
Butte & Boston	22¼	22⅝
Calumet & Hecla		570
Centennial	14⅝	15
Franklin	13	13¼
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	
Osceola	49½	50¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅞	6
Quincy		115
Tamarack	160	161
Tecumseh	2¾	3
Wolverine	22½	22¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	265	270
Dominion Coal	22¾	23
Dominion Coal pf.	108½	110
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	69	70
General Electric	37½	38
General Electric pf.	92½	94
Illinois Steel	56	57
Lamson Con. Store Service	23	23½
Mexican Telephone	5⅞	
Philadelphia Company	30½	31½
Pullman Palace Car	186½	188
United States Oil	14½	15
United States Rubber	21	22
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	4¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25½	26

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The feature of the local market was Choctaw common, which moved up to 21. Simultaneously the preferred yielded to 37½. Pennsylvania Manufacturing Light and Power stock reached the highest level yet, 15¾, which caused considerable selling, inducing a reaction to 15⅛. General Electric Automobile broke from 14½ to 12½. Later there was a sharp recovery to 13¼, bid. There was realizing in Union Traction on conflicting reports as to what the annual report would and would not show. Cambria Iron broke to 44. United Gas receded to 109½. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were dull and about steady, while Reading followed New York's lead. The close was heavy at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	22½	23
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	28¾	28⅞
Northern Pac

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 14, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	50	Adams Express	101	101½	101	101½	
73¾	75	130	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
127	130	156	American Express	129	129½	128	129½	
14⅜	14⅝	2,646	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
37½	38	583	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	38	38	37½	37½	+ ½
138½	138¾	32,563	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	138⅜	139¼	137⅝	138	+1⅛
27¾	28	100	Am. Malting Co	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
78	78⅜	218	Am. Malting Co. pf	78½	78½	78¼	78½	+ ⅛
111¼	111⅝	19,510	American Tobacco	110½	111⅝	110	111¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	13⅝	1,305	At., T. & S. F	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅜	
33	33½	16,755	At., T. & S. F. pf	32	33½	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
10¼	10¾	950	Baltimore & Ohio	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	7	300	B. & O. Southw. pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	3,230	Bay State Gas	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅜	29,505	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51⅞	52⅛	50⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
122	123½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	122	122	122	122	−2
11¼	12	200	Bruns. City	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
51	52	160	Canad. Southern	51	51	51	51	
22¼	22¾	7,355	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅛	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
104⅞	104⅜	47,015	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105	105⅜	104	104⅝	+ ⅛
64¼	64⅜	100	Chicago & East. Ill	64¼	64⅞	64¼	64⅞	+ ⅛
109¼	109⅜	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	14¼	4,740	Chicago Gr. Western	14¼	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ⅛
31	34½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	32½	33⅝	32½	33⅝	+ ⅝
9¾	10⅜	311	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	10	10	
30	31	125	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
99⅝	99⅜	33,265	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	100¼	100⅝	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
125	125½	3,625	Chicago & Northw	125½	125¾	124½	125	+ ⅛
105½	105⅝	10,355	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106½	106¾	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅝
26	20½	125	Chi. Term. Trans	29	29	27½	27½	
39½	40	9,618	C., C., C. & St. L	39	40⅝	38⅝	40	+1
85	89	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+3½
14⅝	15	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	15	15	14¼	14¼	− ⅜
21	22	314	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	
5¼	5⅞	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	5½	5½	5¼	5½	
200½	201½	1,550	Consolidated Gas	200	201½	199	201	+ ½
38	38½	700	Consolidated Ice	37	38	37	38	+ ¼
109½	111	2	Del. & Hudson	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	
51¼	51⅛	985	Denver & R. G. pf	50⅝	51	50⅝	50⅝	− ⅛
17½	18	150	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ½
59	60	100	Detroit Gas	59½	59½	59½	59½	− ½
...	...	45	Ed. El. Ill. of Brook	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	
13½	14	600	Erie 1st pf	36	36¼	36	36¼	− ⅛
36¼	36½	30	Erie 2d pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
25	28	100	Evans. & T. H.	26	26	26	26	− ½
37¼	37½	1,730	General Electric	37⅜	38	37⅜	37⅝	− ¼
23¼	23⅞	800	Hawaiian Sugar	23½	24	23½	23⅝	− ¼
104½	105	751	Illinois Central	105	105	104⅝	104⅝	− ¼
56	57	20	Illinois Steel Co	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
32	33	300	Iowa Central pf	34	34	33	33	−2
16½	17¼	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
5½	5⅞	600	Keokuk & D. M	5½	5½	5½	5½	
18	19	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf	18½	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
48¾	50	500	Laclede Gas	49⅝	49⅝	49	49	
15½	16½	10	Lake Erie & West	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
72	73	25	Lake Erie & West. pf	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	
50	52	130	Long Island	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
52⅛	53¼	7,940	Louisville & Nashville	52⅝	52⅝	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅛
105¾	105⅞	38,480	Manhattan Con	104	106¼	104	105⅞	+ ⅛
160¼	161	3,150	Metropolitan St. Ry	160½	162	159½	160½	+ ½
102⅜	103¼	735	Michigan Central	103¼	103½	103	103	−1
28½	29½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	28½	28½	28¼	28½	− ½
61	62	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	61	61	61	61	
74	75¼	35	Minnesota Iron	73	73	73	73	− ¼
33⅞	34¼	930	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	34	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	8,851	Missouri Pacific	35½	35½	34¼	35	− ⅝
26	28	1	Mobile & Ohio	25	25	25	25	−1
34½	35	350	National Lead Co	34½	34½	34	34	−1
17	20	100	National Linseed Oil	19	19	19	19	
94½	95½	205	New Jersey Central	95¼	95¼	95	95	
37½	154	100	New Orleans Pref	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
115¼	115½	2,985	New York Central	115⅝	115⅝	115⅛	115⅝	− ⅛
190	100	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	191	191	191	191	
15	16	100	Norfolk & Western	15	15	15	15	
51⅜	51¾	370	Norfolk & West. pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	
6¾	6⅞	405	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28¾	28⅞	5,483	Northern Pacific	29¼	29⅝	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	69	9,586	Northern Pacific pf	69¼	69¼	68½	68⅝	− ⅜
15¾	16	37	Ontario & West	15½	15½	15¾	15¾	
72¼	74	18	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	72	72	72	72	
28⅜	29	500	Pacific Mail	28¾	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	− ¼
115½	115⅞	879	Pennsylvania R. R	115¾	115⅞	115¼	115¼	− ½
99¼	99⅝	37,725	People's Gas, Chicago	100¾	100⅝	98⅜	99⅜	−1
187	188½	300	Pull. Pal. Car Co	188½	189¼	188½	188½	
19⅝	19¾	800	Reading	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
46¼	46⅜	8,845	Reading 1st pf	46½	46¾	46⅜	46⅜	− ¼
23⅝	24	400	Reading 2d pf	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
64⅜	66	20	Rio Grande West. pf	66	66	66	66	
60¼	61¼	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
22	23	110	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	−1
29	30	250	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	30	30	30	30	
141	145	10	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	143	143	143	143	
77⅛	77⅝	760	St. Paul & Omaha	76¾	77⅛	76¾	77⅛	+ ⅛
18	18⅝	515	Southern Pacific	18¼	18¾	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	510	Southern Railway	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	2,219	Southern Railway pf	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
6	5¼	24	Standard R. & T	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23⅝	23¾	2,225	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23¾	23¾	23	23⅜	− ⅛
11⅜	11¾	450	Texas Pacific	11¾	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	− ⅛
...	...	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	3,200	Union Pacific	24½	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
59¼	59⅜	26,055	Union Pacific pf	59⅞	60¼	58⅝	59¼	− ⅛
7⅞	7	2,470	U. S. D. & G. t. r	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	7	− ⅛
7	7¼	150	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	
65¼	65¾	2,480	U. S. Leather pf	65¾	65¾	65¼	65½	− ¼
21½	22	712	United States Rubber	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½	− ⅛
81⅞	81⅝	1,112	U. S. Rubber pf	82	82⅜	81⅞	82	
18⅞	19¼	1,735	Wabash pf	19⅝	19⅝	19	19½	− ⅛
90	92¼	300	West Chicago Street	92⅜	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	− ⅛
91¼	91⅝	1,164	Western Union Tel	91½	91⅝	91¼	91⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	220	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	
Sales		411,224						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	Erie 4s prior bonds	Rio Grande West 1st
6,000 84¾	14,000 92	25,000 88
Am Tobacco Co scrip	2,000 92½	Rome, Wat & Og cons
4,000 91	Ft W & D C 1st	1,000 121¾
At., T. & S F adjst 4s	9,000 72	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
22,000 65¾	6,000 71	1,000 94½
1,000 65¾	10,000 71½	6,000 94¼
35,000 65½	Gal, Har'g & San An,	10,000 94½
10,000 65¾	Mex & Pac Div 5s	3,000 94¾
22,000 65½	10,000 93	Stamped gtd
20,000 65¾	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s	5,000 92
105,000 65½	7,000s20F 112	St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 65¾	H & Tex Cent G M 4s	22,000 105½
10,000 65¾	12,000 81	St L & S F G M 6s
10,000 65½	Iowa Central 1st 5s	2,000 119¾
32,000 65¾	1,000 101	1,000 119½
10,000 65½	1,000 100½	San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000 65¾	Kanawha & Mich 4s	16,000 65¼
37,000 65½	5,000 78	17,000 65
70,000 65¾	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 65½	2,000 104½	3,000 94⅞
3,000 65¾	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	2,000 94¾
5,000 65½	2,000 102½	2,000 94⅞
Gen 4s	Louis & Wash unified	Tenn C I & R 6s, Bir-
10,000 92¾	gold 4s	mingham Div 1st
500 93 90½	30,000 90	5,000 89
2,000 92¾	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
13,000 92¾	8,000 73	5,000s6F 105½
1,000 92¾	Minn & St L con 5s	10,000s3 105½
1,000 92¾	2,000s20F 107	6,000 105½
500 92¾	4,000s20F 107	Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000 92½	14,000s20F 107	10,000 38½
Austin & N W 1st	Mo, K & T 2d	20,000 38¾
10,000 83	30,000 63¼	28,000 38⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkers-	20,000 63⅝	5,000 38¼
burg Branch	3,000 63½	35,000 38¾
10,000 109	34,000 63¼	35,000 38¼
Brooklyn R T 5s	Mo, K & T of T 5s	12,000 38⅝
1,000 99	1,000 82½	10,000 38¾
1,000 99¼	Mo Pac 1st con	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust
11,000 99	1,000 101	Co certfs
Canada Southern 2d	5,000 100⅞	1,000 88¼
2,000 109	4,000 101	Union Pacific 4s
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	5,000 100¾	25,000 96⅞
1,000 90	Missouri Pacific 3d	20,000 97
1,000 89	3,000 110	53,000 97¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	N Y Cent deb 4s	9,000 96¾
18,000 88	3,000 104	4,000 97
10,000 83¾	N Y S & W G M	7,000 96⅞
10,000 83½	1,000 92	6,000 96¾
18,000 83¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	20,000 97
6,000 83¾	44,000 62¼	3,000 96¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	5,000 97
24,000 114½	1,000 96⅞	10,000 97¼
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div,	4,000 97	53,000 97¼
1st con 4s	15,000 96¾	9,000 97
4,000 104	30,000 97	4,000 97
Chi, R & Q deb 5s	Nor Pac Term 1st	7,000 96⅞
5,000 106⅞	2,000 112¾	6,000 96¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	2,000 113	20,000 96¾
4,000 110¾	Ohio & Miss 1st, Spring-	5,000 96¾
Chi, M & St P, H & D	field Div	33,000 97⅜
Div 7s	5,000 105	Utah & Northern 7s
1,000 129	3,000 105¼	6,000 121
Chi & N W S F 6s	Oregon Imp Co con 5s,	Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 114¼	Trust Co certfs, all	6,000 108⅞
3,000 114½	installments paid	6,000 109
Registered	6,000 60	10,000s20F 109
1,000 114	10,000 59¼	15,000 109¼
Chi Term Trans 4s	2,000 59¾	Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 86	10,000 59	10,000 85
Chi & W Ind G M	Oregon R & N 4s	Wabash deb, Series B
1,000 118¾	1,000 95¾	10,000 27
C, C, C & St L, St Louis	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	3,000 27¼
Div 4s	3,000 106¼	2,000 27½
1,000 94½	9,000s20F 106⅜	West Shore gtd 4s
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M	Inc A 5s	5,000 108¾
& Co certs, $65 paid	1,000 73¼	Registered
1,000 78	1,000 73¾	500 108¼
Detroit City Gas 5s	1,000 73¾	W N Y & P inc
5,000 92¾	17,000s20F 73¾	10,000 15
2,000 92½	Pitts & West 1st	West Union col trust 5s
3,000 92¾	1,000 86¼	5,000 111
3,000 93	10,000 86	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust
Dul & Iron Range 1st	Reading Co gen 4s	Co certfs
2,000 106	14,000 85¾	2,000 41¼
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	St L & S F 4s	1,000 41½
3,000 101½	10,000 78¼	2,000 42
Erie gen lien 3-4s	10,000 78	4,000 41½
16,000 74		
9,000 73¾		
Total sales		$1,830,500

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Erie County Loan Company of Buffalo; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—A. B. Woolf, A. A. Fenyoessy and Ella B. Woolf, Buffalo.

Geneva Warehouse Company of Geneva, N. Y.; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—A. C. Redner, F. R. Cole, and E. H. Palmer, Geneva.

Castle Milling Company of Geneva, N. Y.; capital stock, $12,000. Directors—Chauncey Sherfield, W. A. Smith, S. J. Willard, J. M. Skuse, and D. H. Henry, Geneva.

Calumet Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture glue and mucilage; capital stock, $6,000. Directors—Thomas H. Kelly and G. J. Gillespie, New York City; W. Hampton De Fontaine of Pelham Manor, Westchester County.

Mrs. Cobb Dead at 101 Years.

Mrs. Mary Ann Cobb of 172 West One Hundred and Ninth Street died Monday at her home at the age of 101 years. She was born June 1, 1797, and was the daughter of James Wade, who fought through the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Cobb's husband was a builder of Lynchburg, and at the outbreak of the civil war her sons, James A. and Levi, fought with the Confederates. In 1866 Mrs. Cobb moved with her son, James A. Cobb, to Bridgeport, and then to New York, where she had since lived with her son. She leaves four children and two grandchildren.

NEW LAWS FOR NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, June 14.—Gov. Voorhees today disposed of fifty bills which have remained in his hands since the adjournment of the Legislature. The Governor signed fourteen of the bills and filed thirty-six with the State Librarian, these latter by this act are therefore killed. Among the bills signed are the General Appropriation bill and the bill making it a misdemeanor to furnish newspapers with libelous news. Among the bills killed are these:

The broad tire, beet sugar bounty, general game bills, the bill increasing the State appropriation for State roads from $100,000 to $150,000, and the bill amending the teachers' retirement law.

The Governor has in his hands the anti-trading stamp bill and the commission bill, codifying the statutes of the State, and several other bills.

Capital Stock Increased.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—A certificate was filed with the Secretary of State today stating that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn had increased its capital stock from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The liabilities of the company are $2,312,118.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109½
4s, c., 1907	110	112
4s, r., 1925	124	124½
4s, c., 1925	124	124½
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	111	112
Currency 6s, 1899-1901	...	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1900	...	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114½	...
Alb. & Sus	180	...
American Coal	115	140
Am. Cotton Oil	20	21
Am. Dist. Tel	20	22½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	114½	115½
Am. T. & C	92	93
Am. Tobacco pf	118	119
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf	23	23½
Boston & L. pf	102	106
Buff., R. & P.	20	30
Buff. R. & P. pf	...	66½
Canadian Pacific	85¼	80
Central Pacific	13½	14½
Chi. & Alton	158	161
Chi. & Alton pf	173	...
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B. 23	25	...
Chi. Gt. W. deb., ex dividend	71	...
C., M. & St. P. pf	148½	150
Chi. & N. W. pf	170	172
Chi. Term. Trans.	9	...
Clev., L. & W. pf	40	48¾
Cleve. & Pitts	160	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	2½
Col. Fuel & I. pf	...	90
Col. & H. Coal, all in paid	...	...
C., H. V. & T. pf	21½	24
Com. Cable	175	180
Consol. Coal	42	45

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Ice pf	88¼	94
Del., L. & W	...	190
Den. & R. G	12½	13½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	85	...
Eastern Elevator	...	94
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130
*E. E. I. of Brklyn.	106	110
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Erie	13½	14
Ev. & T. H. pf	50	53
Ft. W. & R. G	...	12
Gt. Nor. pf	178	180
Green Bay & W	30	40
Homestake	50	...
Ill. Cent. L	90	100
Ind. Ill. & Iowa	...	20½
Iowa Central	9¼	9¾
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & West	30	35
Kingston & Pem	3	10
Laclede Gas pf	91½	92½
Lake Shore	...	...
Lake Shore certfs	...	...
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf	50	55
Mexican Central	4½	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1½
M. & St. L. 1st pf	90	91
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	6	...
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	16	...
Mo., K. & T	11	11½
Morris & Essex	167½	171
Nat. Lead pf	106¼	107½
National Starch	5¼	7
Nat. St. 1st pf	60	80
Nat. St. 2d pf	18	25
New Cent. Coal	7⅝	8½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	33	34½
Norfolk & So	60	66
Ont. Mining	3	5
Oregon Imp., all paid	...	...
in paid	29¼	30½
Ore. R. & N	51¼	52½
Oregon S. L	29	32
Penn. Coal	330	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev	1½	1¾
Peo. & Eastern	4	6
P., C., C. & St. L	44	45
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	65¼	68
P. Ft. W. & C	168	...
Pitts. & West. pf	4½	6½
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf	5	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	...
Rome, W. & O	121¼	123
Rio Gr. W	25	26
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	7½	7⅞
St. L. & San Fran.	7½	8
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	63	64
St. L. S. W	5¾	5⅞
St. L. S. W. pf	11¾	11¾
St. P. & Duluth	18	23
St. P. & D. pf	78	84
St. P. & O. pf	150	153
Sixth Avenue	200	210
Third Avenue	175	178
Tol. & O. C	...	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	...	45
U. S. Express	40	44
Wabash	7¾	7¾
Wells-F. Express	118	121
W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid	11	12
Wis. Central	2	3
Wis. Central pf	3	8

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.93
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.30
Cotton, middling	.06 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	6.00
Butter, creamery	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, June 14.—Flour feeling weak, and standard brand quoted at $5.50, with prospects of $5 being the market price, against $8 a month ago; No. 2 Spring wheat, 79@80c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75@80c; No. 2 red, 85c; No. 2 corn, 32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½c; No. 2 oats, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 27c; No. 2 barley, 31@33c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $9.40@$9.45; lard, per 100 lb, $5.70@$5.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.60; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.80@$6; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The market presented a rather bearish aspect in the forenoon, being depressed by an unsatisfactory set of English cables, reports of rains over the greater part of the cotton belt, including the Atlantic States, and quite active foreign selling. Later in the session, however, a steadier feeling prevailed on scattered covering by the more timid shorts. After opening quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points lower, there was quite a sharp rally on Wall Street support and some buying of the August delivery by European representatives. Subsequently, however, a drop of 4@8 points occurred under Continental selling in the new crop positions, moderate local liquidation, and absence of speculative support. The close was steady, with the Summer months 6@7 points lower and new crop positions 1@4 points lower. Total sales were limited to 69,100 bales. Spot cotton market closed dull, with prices unchanged on the basis of 6 9-16c for middling uplands and 6 13-16c for middling Gulf; sales, 666 bales for export, direct shipment.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.45	5.45	5.42	5.42@5.43
July	5.48	5.49	5.45	5.44@5.45
August	5.52	5.54	5.46	5.48@5.49
September	5.28	5.31	5.27	5.27@5.28
October	5.23	5.29	5.25	5.25@5.26
November	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24@5.25
December	5.29	5.31	5.26	5.27@5.28
January	5.31	5.33	5.29	5.30@5.31
February	5.36	5.36	5.34	5.33@5.34
March	5.37	5.37	5.36	5.36@5.37

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened quiet, partially 1-64d decline. Closed barely steady, ½ to 1-64d net decline. December-January, 32 8-16s.; January-February, 32 8-16s.; February-March, 32 9-16s.; March-April, 32 9-16s.; June, 33 1-16s.; June-July, 33 1-16s.; July-August, 33 2-16s.; August-September, 33 2-16s.; September-October, 33 1-16s.; October-November, 32 9-16s.; November-December, 32 8-16s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	86	87	82¾	83¼
September	76⅝	76¾	74⅛	75¼
December	75½	76⅛	74⅞	75⅝
Corn—				
July	36½	37	36¼	36⅞
September	37⅞	38	37½	37⅞
December	38⅛	38¼	38	38¼
Oats—				
July	29	29	29	29

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
July	78	79	76	77½
September	70¾	71½	69¾	70⅝
December	71¼	71½	70	70⅜
Corn—				
July	32½	32½	32	32¾
September	33	33¼	32¼	33⅛
December	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½
Oats—				
July	23⅝	23 15-16	23 7-16	23⅝
September	21	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

All things considered, the wheat market displayed a fair amount of steadiness, particularly on December, which for the first time passed September on several occasions, although closing at ⅛c discount. This strong movement in the far-off option denoted, among other things, that the clique's downfall has brought the market around into a more normal condition than it has been for many months, and also in a position where healthy speculation is likely to take hold and establish prices on a more legitimate basis. It had been expected in some quarters that further excitement might prevail yesterday, but the comparative steadiness of Liverpool and absence of any additional sensation in the adjustment of Leiter accounts prevented the market from manifesting any violent changes. At the same time there was a natural hesitation about operating on the bull side, although adverse crop news in the afternoon, export rumors, and a decrease of 2,805,000 bushels in Bradstreet's statement of world's stocks prompted considerable interest among the local friends of wheat. The greatest decline at Liverpool naturally was in July, which at its weakest point, shortly after the opening, was 1¼d lower, followed up later by some recovery, which left the final market 10¼d net lower. On the curb, September was quoted up to 96¾@97c. No. 2 red closed 90c, elevator; 93c, export, and 95c, contract.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 14.—Wheat, June, 90c; July, 91c; September, 71⅝c; December, 69¾c; No. 1 hard, 92¾c; No. 1 Northern, 90¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 14.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, cash, 89½c; July, 90c; September, 72⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 Northern, 91c; July, 92c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed at 33⅜c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed at 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 white clips, 33c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 90c nominal, free on board, afloat; 45c nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 35½@36c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.75@$4.90; Winter patents, $5@$5.35; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.65; extra No. 2, Winter, $4@$4.20; no grade, $1.90@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—$3.25@$3.75. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.25@$2.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 72@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, spot, 65

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Eno Estate Disposes of More Property—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Julius Friend has sold for the estate of Amos R. Eno to A. M. Bendheim the property 203 and 205 Wooster Street, 49 by 100.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold for Egerton L. Winthrop to Mrs. Rosa Koblenzer and Julia E. Mandelbaum the three-story dwelling 130 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 17 by 65 by 100.11.

Robert L. Knaggs has sold to Henry A. Weissman the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 308 East Fifty-first Street, 16.9 by 65, taking in exchange the five-story flat 265 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 by 99.11.

It is reported that Louis Reiss has sold to Henry Hughes, for about $52,000, the property at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-first Street, 19.8 by 100.

Two lots on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 275 feet west of Central Park West, formerly the property of the Flood estate, were bought recently as a matter of protection by representatives of neighboring owners. The plot has just been resold to a builder, who will improve it with private dwellings of suitable character.

Two additional sales are reported by Henry Morgenthau from among the Astor properties recently purchased by him: To Mr. Rosenthal, 87 Avenue A, 23.9 by 100; to Henry and Margaret Feisel, 438 Sixth Street, 25 by 97.

Hirsh Brothers have sold to M. Hanson a plot of three lots at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

The estate of James Vollotea has sold the four-story dwelling 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, by 98.9.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to August Finck, for $21,700, the five-story brick flat 72 West One Hundredth Street, 24.6 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward Brandon, executor, for $15,000, the three-story brick dwelling 67 Varick Street, 22 by 62.3.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, for $2,400, the two-story frame dwelling Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 112.6 feet south of West Farms Road, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Cole, referee, 68 and 70 Ninth Avenue northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, 39.6 by 90, three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,622.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Andrew S. Hamersley, Jr., referee, 45 and 47 Crosby Street, east side, 110 feet north of Broome Street, 50 by 100, seven-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $100,005.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 131 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.9 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,627.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Winston, referee, 76 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 54.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 67.7, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,823; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 51 Bayard Street, south side, 150 feet west of the Bowery, 25 by 85, five-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Anna Rugen on April 20, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 218 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 285 feet east of Third Avenue, 24.11 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $13,560.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling; 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 246 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 23 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, $10,509; on 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, $10,536.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, N. A. Elsberg, referee, 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $25,060.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,943.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-first Street, southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, for a two-story brick carriage house and stable, 30 by 60; F. G. Patterson, owner; C. H. McIlroy, architect; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 274 and 276 Mott Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 39.9 by 71.9 by 76.9; Gordon Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $30,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for seven one-story brick stores and a hotel, irregular; Gleason & Drummond of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owners; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 206.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; Henry Miller of 709 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of 745 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $72,000.

Willis Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick hotel, with store, 107.5 by 50 by 59; Gleason & Drummond, owners; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Teasdale Place, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, irregular; Schmuck & Montag of 2,577 Third Avenue, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $85,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 38; Mrs. W. Madden, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 254 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone store, 19 by 80; Julia Coggill of 140 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Henry Andersen, architect. Cost, $10,000.

No. 121 Madison Avenue, to a twelve-story brick flat, 91.6 by 110; 121 Madison Avenue corporation, owners; A. O. Haddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect. Cost, $3,000.

No. 745 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with stores; W. A. Hawes of 745 Lexington Avenue, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect. Cost, $2,000.

No. 25 East Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; City Real Estate Company of 146 Broadway, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects. Cost, $3,000.

No. 11 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. Hyman, owner; Herts Brothers of 804 Broadway, architects. Cost, $2,500.

No. 36 West Fortieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Dr. E. G. Janeway of 36 West Fortieth Street, owner. Cost, $2,000.

Nos. 100 and 102 Forsyth Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; B. G. Coles of 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect. Cost, $10,000.

No. 15 Clinton Place, to a three-story and basement brick store and salesroom, 38.4 by 50; Sailors' Snug Harbor of 31 Nassau Street, owner; Louis Korn, architect. Cost, $15,000.

Bleecker, Sullivan, and Thompson Streets, to a ten-story and basement brick hotel; D. O. Mills of 634 Fifth Avenue, owner. Cost, $800.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fleetwood Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; William McNabb, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 64.3 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to a one-story frame shed; J. J. Brady, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,000.

Annex to the New York Hospital.

Plans for the new addition to the New York Hospital were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architects Cady, Berg & See. The structure, which will be nine stories in height, covering the two lots 10 and 12 West Sixteenth Street, will be of the steel skeleton construction, with an exterior of brick, with stone copings. The estimated cost is $800,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 14.

BOWERY, 388, 17x105.8; Mary von Ulner to Charles Dougherty 10

BOWERY ROAD, s e s, 48.6 ft s w of 6th St, 24x80; Albert Wagner and wife to George J. Roll 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 122, 124, and 126, 62.5x75; Aaron Levy and wife to Harris Kaplan 10

COTTAGE, or 146TH, ST, n s, adjoining land of Harlem Railroad, 218x110x197x111; George W. Raymond and wife to Ira L. Otis 1

COTTAGE, or 146TH, St, n e corner of Harlem Railroad; 218x110x197x111; Ira L. Otis and wife to William H. Gorsline .. 1

HENRY ST, 186, 25x87.6; Abraham Stern to Aaron Goodman and another 1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Wooster St, 23x75; Matthew Shaw and wife to Abraham V. W. Van Vechten 2

HOUSTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Wooster St, 23x75; Abraham V. W. Van Vechten to Matthew Shaw 2

KOSSUTH AV, n e s, Lots 5 to 8, map of South Morrisiontville, 142.11x181.11 to Fulton St, x148.7x148, and other property in the new district; Benjamin De F. Curtiss to Ella M. Curtiss ..... ---

LOT 245 to 248, map of real estate of William Adel; Russellanna Purdy to John F. Ghee and another 4,000

LOT 145, map of Belmont Village; Annie Waller to Mary Ahearn 1

LOTS 61 and 62, map of Cedric Park; Nellie E. Shelley to John H. O'Connell 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 81st St, 82.4x20.5x irregular; Francis M. Applegate to Clarence F. True ..... ---

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 23.9 ft n of Batavia St, 27x56.2x36.8x81.2; John C. Barth and wife to Henry M. Denton 1

UNION AV, e s, 76.5 ft s of Home St, 150 x100; George G. Bell to E. T. Bell 10,000

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 88.2x28x irregular; Joseph Altmann to Mary Altmann, ½ part ..... ---

WOODRUFF AV, n s, 100.5 ft e of Franklin Av, 30x75.6; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Mary C. Breen 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 50th St, 20x90; Edward L. Owen, individually and as trustee, to Clarence S. Wadsworth 1

2D AV, 71, 24.1x77; Josephine Zimmermann to Dina Hauser 34,000

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 25x100.10x103.6x24.5x100; John H. Montgomery, referee, to Isaac Hessberg. 350

11TH ST, n s, Lot 301, map of Unionport, 100x108; Frank Gass to Catherine E. Allison 1

19TH ST, 270 West, 20x93.8; John H. Fitzpatrick to Agnes J. Fitzpatrick 1,000

19TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x75; Celestin S. Wehrle and wife to Matilda O. Whitelander 21,600

26TH ST, 28 West, 25x98.9; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, assignee, to Emanuel Heilner and another 38,750

27TH ST, 28 West, 25x98.9; Marcus A. Bettman to Emanuel Heilner and another 1

29TH ST, n s, 346.7 ft e of 7th Av, 19.1x 98.9; John W. McDougal and another, trustees, to William P. Dixon, ¼ part.. 2,250

29TH ST, 346.7 ft e of 7th Av, 19.1x48.9; John W. McDougal and others to William P. Dixon, ¾ part 6,750

46TH ST, 18 East, 20x100.5; Sarah F. Turner and another to Andrew H. Smith. 38,000

97TH ST, s s, 164.4 ft w of 10th Av, 26.4x100.5; John S. Garrison to Anna E. Cohn 28,500

53D ST, 360 West, 25x100.5; Alexander Moore and wife to Marcus Baumann 1

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Joseph McElroy, Jr., to Elias Kempner 60,000

92D ST, n s, 125 ft w of the Boulevard, 40x100.8; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., to A. E. Crowell 1

93D ST, s s, 333.2 ft w of 3d Av, 16.10x 100.8; Patrick Higgins to Margaret Higgins ..... ---

93D ST, s s, 250.5 ft w of 3d Av, 29.11x 100.8; Robert Mazet to Sender Feldmark 4,750

97TH ST, s s, 159.1 ft w of 3d Av, 27x 100.11; Patrick Higgins to Margaret Higgins ..... ---

97TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 15.11x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to the New York Life Insurance Company .. 9,000

98TH ST, s s, 182.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x 100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., to New York Life Insurance Company 10,000

98TH ST, s s, 249.11 ft w of 9th Av, 17x 100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., to New York Life Insurance Company 10,000

98TH ST, s s, 166.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to the New York Life Insurance Company .. 9,000

98TH ST, s s, 266.11 ft w of 9th Av, 18x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to the New York Life Insurance Company .. 12,000

98TH ST, n s, 316.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to the New York Life Insurance Company .. 10,000

98TH ST, n s, 232.11 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to the New York Life Insurance Company .. 12,000

98TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 16.11x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to the New York Life Insurance Company .. 9,000

98TH ST, n s, 332.11 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to the New York Life Insurance Company .. 10,000

98TH ST, s s, 198.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.11; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to the New York Life Insurance Company .. 11,000

100TH ST, 145, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av; Otto C. Baake to Charles C. Baake 1

111TH ST, 309, n s, 191.8 ft w of 8th Av, 35.4x100.11; Dora Scheer to Alfred E. Crow 1

114TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to John A. Johnson 6,000

134TH ST, 181 and 183 West, 50x99.11; Marcus Baumann to John N. Moore 1

147TH ST, s w corner Amsterdam Av, 100 x74.11; Edward Hirsch and others to Niels Hansen 1

152ND ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 75x 99.11; Henry M. Denton and wife to John C. Barth ..... ---

180TH ST, 661 East, 20x98.10x20.1x92.1; Charles H. Thornton and others to Rose M. Zeller 5,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-first Street, southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, for a two-story brick carriage house and stable, 30 by 60; F. G. Patterson, owner; C. H. McIlroy, architect; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 274 and 276 Mott Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 39.9 by 71.9 by 76.9; Gordon Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $30,000.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for seven one-story brick stores and a hotel, irregular; Gleason & Drummond of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owners; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 206.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; Henry Miller of 709 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of 745 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $72,000.

Willis Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick hotel, with store, 107.5 by 50 by 59; Gleason & Drummond, owners; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Teasdale Place, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, irregular; Schmuck & Montag of 2,577 Third Avenue, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $85,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 38; Mrs. W. Madden, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 254 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone store, 19 by 80; Julia Coggill of 140 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Henry Andersen, architect. Cost, $10,000.

No. 121 Madison Avenue, to a twelve-story brick flat, 91.6 by 110; 121 Madison Avenue corporation, owners; A. O. Haddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect. Cost, $3,000.

No. 745 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with stores; W. A. Hawes of 745 Lexington Avenue, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect. Cost, $2,000.

No. 25 East Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; City Real Estate Company of 146 Broadway, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects. Cost, $3,000.

No. 11 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. Hyman, owner; Herts Brothers of 804 Broadway, architects. Cost, $2,500.

No. 36 West Fortieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Dr. E. G. Janeway of 36 West Fortieth Street, owner. Cost, $2,000.

Nos. 100 and 102 Forsyth Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; B. G. Coles of 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect. Cost, $10,000.

No. 15 Clinton Place, to a three-story and basement brick store and salesroom, 38.4 by 50; Sailors' Snug Harbor of 31 Nassau Street, owner; Louis Korn, architect. Cost, $15,000.

Bleecker, Sullivan, and Thompson Streets, to a ten-story and basement brick hotel; D. O. Mills of 634 Fifth Avenue, owner. Cost, $800.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fleetwood Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; William McNabb, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 64.3 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to a one-story frame shed; J. J. Brady, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,000.

Annex to the New York Hospital.

Plans for the new addition to the New York Hospital were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architects Cady, Berg & See. The structure, which will be nine stories in height, covering the two lots 10 and 12 West Sixteenth Street, will be of the steel skeleton construction, with an

NAGLE, Jane, to John F. Des Cano; w s of 10th Av, 49.5 ft n of 33d St, 2 years 1,000

SAIDEL, Benjamin, and Julia Busch to Antonio Cagliostro; e s of Sullivan St, 375 ft n of Bleecker St, installments .. 1,300

SMITH, Charles W., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 57 East 128th St, 3 years 22,000

PITCHER, Charles and Charlotte, to Gulian L. Dashwood; Boston Av, e corner of 165th St; 165th St, n s, 61.9 ft e of Boston Av, and 165th St, n s, 51.3 ft e of Boston Av, 1 year 1,000

ROCHAT, Jules and Agathe, to Harlem Savings Bank; n w s of Duncomb Av, 487.6 ft n w from n w corner of William's Bridge Road and Elliott Av, &c., 1 year 2,500

SILVERSON, Abraham and Rebecca, to Henry E. Jones and another, trustees; s w corner of Avenue C and 3d St, 5 years 46,000

STELLING, Diedrich, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,868 3d Av, leasehold, demand 7,062

STETLER, Alice A., to Thomas Buckley; 144 West 54th St, 3 years 12,000

WAGNER, Albert, to John Peirce; 330 East 17th St, 1 year 2,000

WAGNER, Albert, to Alfred L. White, trustee, &c.; 330 East 17th St, 1 year.. 18,500

WELLER, William I., to Charles F. Brooks; s e s of 4th St, 240 ft e of Union Av and three adjoining lots, 2 years, (four mortgages) 8,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABRAHAMS, Ellen, to Lazarus B. Rafelson ..... Nominal

CALDWELL, Alexis D., to Le Grand L. Clark $1,000

CARNOCHAN, Gouverneur M., to Hamilton Trust Company ..... Nominal

CLARK, Virginia, to Eugene Sondheim .. 15,000

FORD, Sarah M., to Pauline Blaustern .. 1,659

HAVEMEYER, Henry O., executor, &c., to United States Mortgage and Trust Company 40,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook ..... Omitted

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, and others, trustees, to Emma Schalk ..... Nom.

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, and others, trustees, to Carl M. Uhl ..... Nom.

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, and others, trustees, to Edward Uhl ..... Nom.

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, and others, trustees, to Oswald W. Uhl ..... Nom.

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, and others, trustees, to Matilda Riedl Von Riedenstein 1

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, and others, trustees, to Anna Woerishoffer ..... Nominal

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, and others, trustees, to Jane M. Uhl and another, trustees ..... Nominal

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst 5,000

RAFELSON, Lazarus B., to Pauline Blaustein and another ..... Nominal

RIEDL VON RIEDENSTEIN, Mathilda, or Matilda H., to Edward Uhl and another ..... Nominal

SCHALK, Emma, to Edward Uhl and another ..... Nominal

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, City of New York, to Moritz Joseph, (two assignments) 43,000

THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY to Mary D. Hass 10,000

UHL, Jane M., and another, trustees, to Edward Uhl and another ..... Nominal

UHL, Carl M., to Edward Uhl and another, trustees ..... Nominal

UHL, Oswald W., to Edward Uhl and another, trustees ..... Nominal

UHL, Edward, to Edward Uhl and another, trustees ..... Nominal

VAN ZANDT, Harriet F., to Gouverneur M. Carnochan ..... Nominal

WOERISHOFFER, Anna, to Edward Uhl and another, trustees ..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Thomas Bailey against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor 1,215

BROADWAY, s e corner of Passage Place, 125x139; George S. de Hierapolis against William W. Astor, owner; H. Krantz, contractor 166

BROOK AV, e s, 132 ft n of 168th St, 100x100; Ignaz Vrana against Schipman & Kayser, owners and contractors 598

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x 80.6x irregular; Harry W. Bell against Elizabeth M. and John Meyer, owners and contractors 194

MADISON AV, 1,308; the Purcell & Fay Company against Frank N. Gill and others, owners; George W. Spitzer, owner and contractor 2,800

8TH AV, 780; Andrew J. Corcoran against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor 99

12TH ST, n s, 206 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 50x84; Frank Scott against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Johnson, contractors 72

421 D ST, 43 and 45 West; Abram G. Abramson against the Harmonie Club, lessee; the Jacobs Mfg. Company, contractor. 127TH ST, 28 and 30 West; Harry W. Bell against Gilbert & Eccleston, owners and contractors 85

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x100; Edward and Henry Hirsh with Niels Hansen, 9 payments 40,000

WOOSTER ST, 201; Adolph M. Bendheim with Ole H. Olsen, 9 payments 19,000

Lis Pendens.

BETTNERS LANE, centre line, Plots 4, 5, 7, and ½ map of land of Abraham Betermerhorn at Riverdale, 24th Ward; Edward Mitchell, as trustee, against John T. Irving, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Peter Walls against James B. Baird, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. C. de la Mare.

CLINTON PLACE, 20 and 22; Leonard Hangen against Marie A. Walter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Glover, Sweezy & Glover.

89TH ST, s s, 186 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.8; Andreja Srematz agst Charles F. Atherton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Steinmuller.

183D ST, n e corner of Cambreling Av, 125x 100; William Jay, as trustee, against Harriett M. Vredenburgh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Candler.

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Martin V. Stokes against Frederick J. Stokes and others, (partition;) attorney, H. Coleman.

20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; the Central Fireproofing Company against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

95TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x 100.8; Margaret S. Eakin against John J. Dennis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Irwin.

215TH ST, centre line, and 14th Av, centre line, part of Lot 14, map of property of late Camille Marie, 12th Ward; Frederick C. McDonald against Carolyn P. Marie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Winthrop.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury.

150—United States vs. Dwyer.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Carrol Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
116—Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
57—Ficaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
58—Same vs. same.
104—Terry vs. Am. Mutuality Co. of Nat. Hist.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
113—Rankin vs. O'Donnell.

Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M. Michael Kaufman, George S. Rice, Louis Praeger, Emelio Del Pino.
Emelie Dreyer. At 11 A. M. Mary McGill. At 2 P. M. Isaac A. Moran.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
724—Cohen vs. Lynch.
534—Wilkins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
806—Gilman vs. Helfer.
937—Marthaler vs. Heilbronner.
4035—Spiegel vs. Rosenberg.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
1119—Bisler vs. Richman.
473—Hamburg vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
800—Hanna vs. Locke.
474—Lake vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5317½—Hutkoff vs. Moje
476—Carfano vs. Solomon.
1016—Zeltner vs. Bottl's & Mfg. Ass'n.
1077—Browns vs. Stewart.
1048—Oberman vs. Balback.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1212—Rothschild vs. Darragh.
2494—Meyer vs. Suburban Home Co.
1160—Bradley vs. Bloss.
1164—Carley vs. Helmuth.
1165—Reichard vs. Thomas.
1168—McCanna vs. Baudine.
1172—Eltinger vs. Max Brithers & Co.
1214—Gunther vs. Thiel.
1217—Slotkin vs. Steinmann.
1135—Windolph vs. Divers.
1145—Kaiser vs. George Ringler & Co.
1150—McGinnis vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1187—Hahn vs. Indelli.
1138—Piper vs. Herrich.
1193—Symons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
998—Poznasky vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
642—Weil vs. Sweeney.
638—Halpowitz vs. Perry D., E. B. & B. RR. Co.
1094—Levy vs. Prohl.
1036—Strobridge Litho. Co. vs. Forest.
1336—Harris vs. Kerney.
1364—Mandeville vs. Mansfield.
1355—Wieler vs. Winter.
1366—Sullivan vs. Stolts.
1367—Shrier vs. Haslander.
1368—McDonald vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1869—Bernheimer vs. Turley.
1370—Same vs. Gray.
1371—Same vs. Kesselman.
1372—Same vs. Prince.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.
8258—Forrest City Bank vs. Hickey.
813—Weidenfeld vs. Ludwyck.
2831—Kaminski vs. Mills
5055—Doppler vs. Cooke.
8348—Bernheimer vs. Purcell.
5299—Thorn vs. Curran.
5098—Moschowitz Bros. vs. Clark.
5040—Wald vs. Gottlieb.
5152—Schneeman vs. Eldt.
5131—Maillard vs. Blottner.
4517—Sommer vs. Hyams
4854—Westcott vs. Samuel.
4782—Miner vs. Hill.
5126—Schmitt vs. Majewski.
5136—Scheuer vs. Davison.
5267—Hauser vs. Durando.
5268—Same vs. same.
5060—Borne Scrymser Co. vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
4820—Zoccola vs. Blom.
5293—Isaacs vs. Rowsky.
5256—Yutte vs. Franklin.
5295—Warendorf vs. Farmer.
4912—Heimerdinger vs. Cunard S. S. Co.
5238—Brady vs. Mitchell
4979—Dommerich vs. Dahiman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1887.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Herrman for the People.
1—Frank Farrell. Pleadings.
1—William Henkel.
2—John Strobbel.
3—Frederick Bloom, Emil Eklund.
4—James Doran.
5—Vincent Armanino.
6—Louise Barbour.
7—Nicholas Magno.
8—Rafaelo Lopeo.
9—Frederick W. Carlton Charles A. Whitney.
10—Mitchell Weiss, Max Meirowitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Hennessy for the People.
1—Joseph Heinkes.
2—Benjamin Marks.
3—Morris Levy.
4—Leopold Herschkowitz
5—Harry Phillips.
6—Isaac Bernstein.
7—Charles Tielenius.
8—Jacob Wittemann.
9—Lewis Meyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.
1—Daniel Chaplin.
2—Joseph Gordon, George Klein.
3—Susan Dufour.
4—Henry Bassen.
5—George Kelly.
6—Bridget Masterson.
7—Abraham Bettinger.
8—Tony Johnson.
9—Henry Moran.
11—Philip Adler.
11—Alvin C. Gonder, Christopher Davidson Adolph W. Osgood.
12—Adolph Benjamin.
13—Issy Putter.
14—Leo Smith.
15—Henry J. Humphrey.
16—Samuel Ward. Isaac Rosenthal.
17—William Walsh.
18—Frederick Simpson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.
1—Frederick B. Nichols, alias Frederick Beverly.
2—Edward J. Dunning, Jr.
3—John O'Hara, Patrick J. Hefferan.
4—Samuel Levanthal.
5—James Martin.
6—Joseph Mahoney.
7—Thomas O'Brien, Andrew O'Brien.
8—Louis Heuser, Indicted as Henry Heuser.
9—Michael Napolanna.
10—Benjamin Richmond.
11—Joseph Cohen.
12—Frederick Oehl.
13—Frank Gamns.
14—John H. Cody.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Weill vs. Sauter—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Lewis vs. Russell—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Nathan Katz vs. Paula Beer—Jacob Oppenheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Solomon Jacobs vs. Charles Edelson—J. Edward Wild.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Harriette M. B. Hague vs. Arthur P. Yorkston—Amasa R. Angell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.—Day calendar.
316—Wilcox vs. Heermance.
803—Kealy vs. Nassau Railroad.
180—Brown vs. Wadsworth.
257—Henderson vs. Bartlett.
284—Wyandauch Club vs. Davis.
261—Smith vs. Allen.
232—Koehne vs. Queens County R. R.
826—Chase vs. Phosphate Co.
327—Cocheu vs. Methodist Church.
330—Colvin vs. B. H. R. R.
332—Hadden vs. Kings Co. Traction Co.
333—Brannan vs. Richardson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I.—Smith, J.; Part II.—Van Wyck, J.; Part III.—Garretson, J.; Part IV.—Keogh, J.
5730—People ex rel. Baird vs. Nixon et al.
5829—Hirshfield vs. Hirshfield.
5721—Carpenter vs. Reilly.
2929—Cady vs. Press Pub. Co.
4044—Sauer vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3468—Shepherd vs. B. H. R. R.
1530—Cashion vs. same.
2892—

A STRANGE JURY VERDICT.

In a Jersey City Court the Foreman Alone Says "Guilty."

In the General Sessions Court at Jersey City yesterday George Rahman was on trial for firing a pistol at John F. O'Donnell on March 17. The defense was self-defense, O'Donnell, it was alleged, having gone to the store in which Rahman was employed and threatened his life and thrown a brick at him, being inspired thereto by jealousy on account of Rahman's alleged attentions to Mrs. O'Donnell, which both she and Rahman denied.

When the jury filed into court to hand up its verdict Clerk Purtell asked them if they had agreed.

"Well," said Foreman William B. Jones, "I guess I'll find him guilty."

The other eleven jurymen at once protested that they had agreed on a verdict of acquittal. The jury was sent out again. When it returned Foreman Jones announced that they found the defendant "not guilty as charged." This was straightened out by the Clerk, and Rahman was finally declared not guilty.

CAUGHT IN A RIVER EDDY.

Thomas McGlynn Has a Narrow Escape While Rescuing Geo. Wilson.

George Wilson, thirty-eight years old, who lives in Kent Avenue, near Broadway, Williamsburg, is in a dangerous condition in the Eastern District Hospital, from the effect of a fall into the East River, which but for the bravery of Thomas McGlynn of 155 Berry Street might have proved fatal.

Wilson was sleeping on the stringpiece of the North First Street dock yesterday afternoon when he rolled off and fell into the water. Children who noticed the accident screamed, and McGlynn, hurrying to the scene, quickly threw off his coat and jumped into the water, catching Wilson as he was about to go down. McGlynn was making for the shore when an eddy, coming from the caisson of the new East River Bridge, seized the two and whirled them about toward midstream.

They were seen by the hands of the tug Marrie Jun and were caught up, after several trials, with boathooks. They were then taken to the Eastern District Hospital, both in an unconscious condition. McGlynn was able to leave for home, but Wilson's chances for recovery are said to be slight.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW ROUTE
(Shortest and Quickest)
TO
MANHATTAN BEACH & CONEY ISLAND,
C. I. Jockey Club Racetrack
VIA
39TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY,
From foot Whitehall St., Battery, N.Y.
Terminus of all Elevated Railroads.
Broadway and Belt Line surface cars.
Boats will leave every 20 minutes until 12:00 o'clock midnight, connecting with Steam Express Train—no stops—for Manhattan Beach and Coney Island.
COMMENCING JUNE 16th.
FOURTH OF JULY
SPECIAL THREE-DAY TRIPS,
Including Hotels and All Expenses.
NIAGARA FALLS, or THOUSAND ISLANDS..... $14.50
LAKE GEORGE.....$13.00
SUMMER TOURS Pleasant Vacation Excursions
under Personal Escort, occupying from ONE WEEK to THREE WEEKS, leave at frequent intervals during the season for the Principal Summer Resorts, including Lakes George and Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, White Mountains, the Great Lakes, the Rockies, etc. All Travelling Expenses Included. Programmes and Circulars free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1225 Broadway, N. Y.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture School, 609 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH, Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for her chambermaid in the country for the Summer; she will assist in waiting, sewing, or care of children. Apply, at present employer's, 17 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady leaving 23d inst. recommends German chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; can be seen Wednesday, 10 to 12, at 60 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady going away wishes to find a good, steady place for her chambermaid and waitress; best references. Apply at present employer's, 119 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and assist with waiting. Call at present employer's, 40 West 59th St., Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady would like to place her chambermaid, to assist in laundry, which she can recommend. Apply between 11 and 3 at 726 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—By girl to do chamberwork and waiting; present employer can be seen; city preferred. 55 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to do fine washing or mending; willing and obliging; no objection to apartment house. 367 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—By girl to do chamberwork and waiting; present employer can be seen; city preferred. 55 West 51st St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; good city reference. Cook, 207 East 40th St.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By most competent young woman as cook or laundress and assist with chamberwork from now until Aug. 1. Apply at present employer's, 107 East 69th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; highest city references. Brooks, 129 East 85th St.

COOK.—By an excellent plain cook and laundress; personal reference; city or country. 200 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; will assist with washing; city or country; reference; no cards. 212 East 88th St., fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady closing house June 18 wishes position for girl as chambermaid, who has been with her three years. 302 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a French female cook in private family; very good cook; references. L. D., 142 West 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker, cutter, fitter; out by day; would go short distance in country. Dressmaker, 108 West 47th St.

$4 TO $6, FRENCH DRESSMAKING; CUTting, basting, 50c. Glovefitting. Mme. ROOME, 133 West 16th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her competent maid, whom she can highly recommend; experienced in all her duties; six years' reference. Apply, Wednesday and Thursday, 20 West 10th St.

MAID, &c.—By neat, intelligent young woman as maid or maid and attendant to partial invalid; reads aloud well; sews and darns neatly. 806 Madison Av.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to lady going to sea shore or mountains; years of reference. S. A., 486 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; in country; seventeen years' experience in bringing up babies on bottle; highest references. K., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—As nurse and first-class seamstress or will assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference. 945 3d Av.

NURSE.—As nurse for one or two children; best city reference. 898 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; one accustomed to work in the best families; sea shore or mountains for Summer; best reference. M. A. J., 486 8th Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; wages, $22. Call, at present employer's, 17 East 32d St.

WAITRESS or HOUSEMAID.—Swedish; best city references. Clara, care of Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; in private family. Present employer's, 16 East 41st St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; willing to go short distance in country. 367 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By butler; present employer going abroad. E. M., care Rippe, 101 Clinton Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, lawns; milk; good references; single; Scotchman. Coachman, 549 Pearl St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, carriages; excellent references; salary moderate; city or country. 265 East 89th St., Farrell's bell.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; 28; single; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. C. R., care J. B. Brewster & Co., Broadway and 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; married man; no family; sober and thoroughly reliable; ten years' references, written and personal. P. D., 883 6th Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly competent; can speak some; good references. Coachman, 146 East 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; experienced; strictly temperate; unexcelled references; family wanting a first-class man address 251 West 15th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; experienced; care fine horses; useful; references; wages moderate. 169 West 25th St, harness store.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By American married; no children; thirty years old; sober, honest, reliable, and good workman; A1 references. Farmer, 334 East 42d St.

WORK.—Studious young man of twenty-five offers his services to a wholesale firm or banking; object to thoroughly learn the business; salary of secondary importance. W. P., 606 Bennett Building.

Waiters.

WAITER.—As waiter in a private family; city or country; good city reference; moderate wages. Barry, 130 East 32d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM M. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Edward G. Coyle, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS,
Assignee.
45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-1aw6wW&jy6

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the petition of Charles S. Mason to require the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company to show cause why it should not issue a new certificate of stock in place of one lost or destroyed. In pursuance of an order granted in the above entitled matter, in Part VI. of said court, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Daly, one of the Justices of said court, on the 30th day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given that all persons having any interest in a certain certificate of stock, to wit, certificate No. 50 (eighty) of the Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company, of No. 100 John Street, New York City, dated May 1st, 1879, and issued to Charles S. Mason, said certificate now being lost or destroyed, are hereby required to present their objections, if any they have, at the office of the corporation, No. 100 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.—New York, May 18th, 1898.
my18-1aw4wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 13, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, lately doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.
FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY. —In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claim, with voucher therefor, duly verified, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his counsel, J. C. Guggenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.—Dated New York, May 11, 1898. LEO STEIN, Assignee. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER Attorney for the Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City. my11-1aw7wW

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.
je8-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Emma F. Stallmayer, deceased; John Theiss, Carrie A. Spears, George M. Stallmayer, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, Eugenia Oaksmith, Emma Sevestre, George F. Lawrence, Charles A. Blessing, George A. Blessing, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1897.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address No. 122 Bowery, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, and Charles A. Blessing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of May, 1898.—Dated May 20th, 1898.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6wW

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL F. BARRY, plaintiff, against MARGARETHE PLEUSS, Yache Levinson and Joseph Levi, and Marcus Roth, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 22d, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Yache Levinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my11-1aw7wW

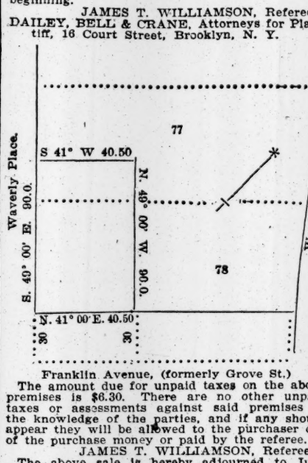
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virginia Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and County of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1856, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widered, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.
DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.30. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to June 21, 1898.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

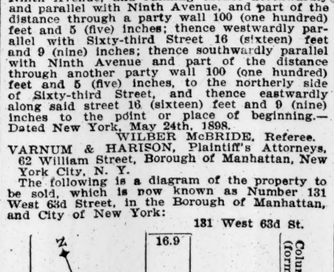
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY B. AUCHINCLOSS, sole surviving executor of the will of John Auchincloss, plaintiff, against BESSIE COADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixty-third Street distant 275 (two hundred and seventy-five) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Sixty-third Street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches, to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence eastwardly along said street 16 (sixteen) feet and 9 (nine) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
VARNUM & HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is now known as Number 131 West 63d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York:



West 63d Street.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the property, at which the sale is to be made, is ten thousand six hundred and twenty-six 89-100 dollars, ($10,626 89-100,) with interest on $10,275 thereof from 19th May, 1898, and on three hundred and fifty-one 89-100 dollars, ($351 89-100) the balance thereof, from 20th May, 1898. There are also taxes and water rents, liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, and which approximately amount to $218.40, which amount includes interest to the aforesaid day of sale.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
my25-2aw3wW&F&je15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELEN LEWINSON, plaintiff, against HERMAN BONNER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant easterly two hundred and twenty-seven feet from the southeasterly corner of said street and Amsterdam Avenue (formerly Tenth Avenue), running thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Ninety-sixth Street, twenty-nine feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along the same twenty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 160 West Ninety-sixth Street.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

NOTE.—The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,414.67, with interest thereon from May 23d, 1898; and the approximate amount of liens for taxes, etc., is $416. The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $26,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent from Dec. 10, 1897.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898. JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
my25-2aw3wW&F&je15

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor.
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SIMPSON, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Clayton Simpson, Jackson Simpson, Mary Tyson, Margaret Dutton, Edith Panter, Dora Smith,, Hannah Crossing, Rebecca Story, Lavinia S. Butler, Florence S. Starkey, Maria Z. Gillespy, Edward J. Simpson, Addie Simpson, Florence de Castro, John Jackson, Jane T. May, Sarah J. Bell, Mary Ann Weightman, Isaac Webster, the children (names unknown) of Jane Dixon, deceased, and the children (names unknown) of Margaret Irwin, deceased, and to the husbands or wives of them, and to all other heirs and next of kin of ROBERT SIMPSON, deceased, and their husbands or wives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and cannot with diligence be ascertained, the legatees, heirs, and next of kin of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Simpson, Jr., George P. Simpson, and James S. Simpson of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a will dated March 11, 1893, and another instrument in writing, purporting to be a codicil thereto, dated November 30, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert Simpson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Accountant, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6wW

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, Public Adm'r, C. T. A. of the Estate of JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City.
f12-1aw6mW

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Enrichetta Bronor, Venanzia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Alfonso Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Maria Giannini, Maria Pedroli, Elizabeth Giannini; Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, oldest daughter of Candita Giannini; Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Emilia Boakes, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DOMENICO GIANNINI, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have causd the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said county, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX M'LAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-1aw6mW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR L. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m8-1aw6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City.
d15-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FISKE PAGET, Alfred E. L. L. Paget, Louise M. L. W. Paget, Arthur W. Paget, Reginald S. Paget, Fannie M. Reed, Henry Reed,

JOSEPH LEITER'S COLLAPSE

Attachment for $793,925.75 Against His Property Secured by Lohrke & Co. of This City.

COPIES SERVED ON BANKS

Grain Brokers Take a Cheerful View of the Situation—It Is Expected that L. Z. Leiter Will Help His Son.

While th collapse of Joseph Leiter's great wheat speculation was the absorbing topic among the grain men in the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon, there was no suggestion of panicky feeling. The intense local interest in Leiter's affairs was stimulated early in the forenoon by the news that an attachment for $793,925.75 against the property of the young Chicago speculator had been obtained by Otto E. Lohrke & Co., his New York shipping brokers. This attachment was issued late last Monday afternoon by Justice Daly, sitting in Part II., Special Term, of the Supreme Court. Application for the attachment was made by Parker & Aaron of 15 Wall Street, as attorneys for Otto E. Lohrke, William P. Callaghan, and William Knight, and it was granted by Judge Daly on the ground that Mr. Leiter is a non-resident.

Otto E. Lohrke & Co. formally alleged that between Feb. 1 and June 13 they had paid out and advanced various sums of money for Mr. Leiter, they "had performed work, labor, and services, and had agreed to pay various sums of money to other parties, obligating themselves therefor." All of this had been done on Joseph Leiter's pledge and agreement that he would pay to Otto E. Lohrke & Co., immediately and upon request, the full amount of such advances, and all sums for which he might be indebted to the said firm. The payment of the $793,925.75 had been demanded, the attorneys declared, and Mr. Leiter had failed to pay it or any part of it.

The attachment was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Burns, and yesterday he served copies of it on the Chase National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the Bank of Montreal, and other parties. The banks were requested to send a certificate to the Sheriff's office stating the amount of moneys held by them to the credit of Joseph Leiter.

Not Much Money Deposited.

The President of one of the banks mentioned said that the matter was of very little consequence so far as the banks in New York City were concerned. He did not believe that Joseph Leiter had very much money deposited in New York banks. This statement was reiterated by Herman Aaron, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, who added that he looked for an early withdrawal of the attachment.

"Our clients are not afraid on their own account," said Mr. Aaron, "but as agents for Mr. Leiter they had become responsible for about $800,000 worth of storage, freight, and transfer charges on inland wheat bound for Europe, besides commissions on the handling of this business. Men to whom this money was due became anxious when they heard of Mr. Leiter's reverses. As the firm could not get word to Mr. Leiter on Monday the attachment was taken out to protect the firm and Mr. Leiter as well as others interested. Mr. Lohrke desired to keep matters in his own hands to the end that there should be other attachments here. Practically Mr. Lohrke is in possession of all of Mr. Joseph Leiter's assets in New York, which are in the shape of certificates for grain, most of which is bound for Europe. But Leiter's prospects look so much brighter to-day that Mr. Lohrke's precautionary measure seems to have been unnecessary."

Mr. Lohrke personally explained that the court proceeding taken in behalf of his firm was merely a matter of form and had been resorted to for the purpose of protecting large interests which otherwise might have been jeopardized. "We are not antagonistic to Mr. Leiter," said Mr. Lohrke, "and we expect that everything will come out all right. The moneys claimed to be due were advanced in the natural course of business and doubtless a satisfactory settlement will be speedily made." Mr. Lohrke carried on a brisk telegraphic correspondence with persons in Chicago throughout the day, and it was after business hours when he made the foregoing statement.

Grain Brokers Optimistic.

The grain brokers in the Produce Exchange were disposed to take a cheerful view of the situation. The feeling was general that the loosening of young Leiter's grip on wheat would prove to be a good thing for the wheat market. There was no fear that any New York firms or banks would lose anything, for a strong belief prevailed that L. Z. Leiter, the many times millionaire of Chicago, would help his son to meet all obligations. In fact, rumors were busy in down-town business circles during the afternoon reciting the names of the securities that the elder Leiter proposed to hypothecate to raise cash with which to help the daring young speculator out of his troubles. The banks, it is said, hold about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in store and in transit for the account of Joseph Leiter. This wheat represents an average cost to the banks of 75 to 77½ cents per bushel, to which average cost it was margined.

As matters were understood in the Produce Exchange late yesterday afternoon, an agreement has been made between the elder Leiter and the banks in Chicago that every cent of loss will be paid upon the condition that the banks gradually market the wheat without disturbing values. Inasmuch as all of young Leiter's holdings have been trusteed, it is expected that the condition imposed can be carried out.

Good for Market, Mr. Pynchon Says.

Mr. Pynchon of the grain firm of Pynchon & Co., of Chicago and New York, speaking of the collapse of the Leiter wheat speculation, said:

"The effect of the winding up of this remarkable deal will be a good one for the wheat market, and the fact that the break was no worse yesterday is evidence that no serious results will follow. From now on arrivals will have a natural market free from manipulation, and while farmers will not exchange their wheat for gold dollars, they will get fairly good prices, as there are many old bins to be filled from the coming crop."

CHICAGO, June 14.—It was stated by friends of Joseph Leiter that the attachment issued against him in New York will not affect the situation—that it will not force an assignment. The appeal to the court in New York was evidently anticipated, as a representative of a creditor was here and told Mr. Leiter that he was "going to do something." Mr. Leiter told him to "go ahead and do it."

ARMOUR HELPS LEITER OUT.

Buys All His Cash Wheat in the Northwest, Amounting to 5,000,000 Bushels—A Better Outlook.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Arrangements were completed to-day whereby the load of cash wheat which brought the "Leiter grain deal" to a sudden termination yesterday is practically transferred to Armour & Co. The plan was formed by banks which have loaned money to Leiter, junior, on his grain. Armour & Co. are to take up the deal where Leiter dropped it and, by acting as agents for the pool of bankers, carry out Leiter's plans for merchandising his grain. Armour does not assume the ownership of the grain in any sense, but will simply place the machinery of his business at the disposal of the banks interested, and it is believed all claims will be liquidated, after which an equity will be established between Leiter and Armour.

The importance of the deal has dwindled considerably, owing to the fact that Leiter's cash holdings are now stated to have been only a trifle over 5,000,000 bushels. This amount will be easy to handle. Armour has named Alexander Geddes & Co. to take charge of all sales to England and of wheat afloat for that country. Through his own agents and the French house of Stickney & Co. Continental shipments will be handled. Foreigners bid freely for wheat to-day, and Mr. Armour expressed the belief that a good market would be found for all the grain placed in his hands.

Leiter's holdings in July and September futures have, it is understood, been liquidated. This line amounted to considerably over 10,000,000 bushels, and was thrown upon the market yesterday and to-day. Announcement of the plan for liquidation of the cash holdings through Armour caused a firmer feeling on the Board of Trade. Plenty of selling was done by Leiter brokers, but the market showed such an improved tone over yesterday that the line was cleaned up advantageously.

No reliable estimate can be placed upon Joseph Leiter's loss. It is not generally thought, however, that it will exceed $1,000,000.

An attachment for $793,000 procured in New York by Lohrke & Co., the grain exporters, against Joseph Leiter was served to-day, but was released by Lohrke when the arrangement with Armour & Co. was completed.

President Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, which probably holds the bulk of Leiter's warehouse receipts and bills of lading, said to-day that an assignment of Leiter's assets was unnecessary, inasmuch as none of the banks had advanced money on the grain within five to seven cents of the lowest point at which wheat has sold since the Leiter campaign began.

Neither Joseph Leiter nor his father would discuss the situation to-night.

Leiter's Opinion of His Fall.

Joseph Leiter, speaking of the collapse of his wheat deal, says:

"It is a case where the tail has begun to wag the dog. This statement has its illustration in the fact that futures began breaking faster than cash wheat declined. Logically, the condition should have been exactly the reverse. For several days—in fact, I may say, for some weeks—cash wheat has been slow of sale, and particularly in the Northwest and around milling centres generally. To a certain extent this has been offset by a fair degree of activity at the seaboard in response to an inquiry from the other side, but the local markets have been decidedly inclined to drag. There has been a steady marketing of cash wheat, but I cannot say as to the quantities in which it has gone into home consumption or abroad for foreign use.

All His Futures Disposed Of.

"I see no objection to stating that all my holdings of futures have been disposed of. A good deal of gossip has come to me on the general subject of alleged treacherous conduct on the part of Northwestern grain interests which I have always heretofore considered friendly to me in a personal and a business way, but I have nothing to say on this subject. If in the history of the deal there have been events to which the public has been entitled, it is more likely that the facts will come out in good time, but not from me. I have no complaints or charges to prefer against those with whom I have been doing business. It is a source of considerable satisfaction to me that my affairs, for the moment more or less tangled, are in a fair way of settlement without the intervention of a trustee, and without invoking the machinery of the court, as would be necessary in the case of an assignment.

"The Chicago trade will all be taken care of—in fact, I may say it has been already protected, for I am even on the market so far as September contracts are concerned. The cash wheat business will be transacted through Alexander Geddes for the benefit of the banks which have an interest in it, and which will act in concert. The June wheat, representing the cash wheat in this market, will be carried by Armour & Co.

"The treatment I have received at the hands of Mr. Armour is in the highest degree considerate, courteous, and complimentary. Nothing could have exceeded Mr. Armour's generosity in his offers of financial help, which were to an extent covering any possible requirement on my part. It is particularly gratifying to be the recipient of this kind of treatment at this particular time, establishing as it does the fact that the business and personal relations between Mr. Armour and myself are not as strained as they have been represented to be."

P. D. Armour on the Situation.

P. D. Armour, himself one of the central figures in the Leiter deal which has been going on for many months, did not take a particularly gloomy view of the situation. He said:

"Most of the wheat with the banks is margined at 80 cents a bushel. I confidently believe the market will react, possibly before the end of the week. Wheat has gone down to a point where it is worth the money, regardless of speculation. The arrangement which I understand has been perfected provides for the protection of all parties in interest. Mr. Leiter's cash wheat in all positions between the Northwest and Europe ought to be so handled that the banks will not have to take a loss.

"In one sense there is not much local end to the story. The local stock of wheat is small, and in relieving Mr. Leiter of his June and local cash wheat we took only 240,000 bushels.

"I do not believe any of the local people who have acted for Mr. Leiter will be hurt, and the feeling in the trade seems to be most kindly toward him. When we arranged to carry his June wheat we offered to help him in any way we could. I regret that the deal has turned out as it has, but I believe that the worst of it is known, and that the market will promptly react."

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET FIRM.

Bullish Tone Prevails on Favorable News from All Parts of the World.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The reported buying by Armour of Leiter's Northwest holdings, together with the complaint of damage by rain in Texas and Kansas, held wheat fairly firm to-day. July closed with a loss of 1½ and September ¼.

Corn and oats left off unchanged. Pork lost 17½ and ribs 2½. Lard closed unchanged.

The flurry yesterday seemed to have cleared the atmosphere on the Board of Trade, and to-day there was little to remind one of the disturbance except lower prices. The Leiter deal was generally considered to be dead and buried, so far as the trade in deferred futures was concerned, but the obsequies of the cash and of that remarkable speculation were still to be performed. Wheat started not far from the closing prices of the day before for the bulk of the transactions, although a few sales were made at one-half cent improvement in September and December deliveries. Weakness very soon developed, however, and July sold down 3 cents and September and December about 1½ each during the following half hour's trading.

It became rumored during the forenoon that besides buying from Leiter all the June wheat the latter had coming to him, Armour & Co. had bought all the cash wheat held by the young speculator in Minneapolis and Duluth. That gave a little firmer tone to the proceedings in the pit. The gathering strength was increased when the rumor referred to received the substantial confirmation of the President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. To complete the bullishness, the weather was still wet in Texas, where much of the wheat is in shock, and it rained heavily in Kansas and other Western States where wheat cutting had commenced.

Liverpool contributed a further item of bullish news by cabling that the wheat throughout East Central Russia was threatened with total failure from drought and that the worst was probable unless rain relieved the situation within a week. The Liverpool quotations, however, were anything but bullish, giving clear indications of the abandonment of a threatened July corner in that market. July wheat there was 1s. 3d. per cental, or the equivalent of 18 cents a bushel lower this morning than it closed yesterday, but September was only lower by the equivalent of ¾ cent a bushel, and December ⅝ cent. The July at Liverpool had recovered about 6 cents a bushel of its early loss before the close.

LEITER'S COLLAPSE ABROAD.

A Panic in the Liverpool Market—Received with Equanimity in London—A Moral Pointed.

LONDON, June 14.—The collapse of the Leiter wheat corner has caused a panic in the Liverpool market, the heaviest movement recorded in wheat since the excitement began occurring this morning.

In London the news of the collapse was received with equanimity. The consensus of opinion of a number of operators on Mark Lane is that the English markets will gain steadiness now that "the plunger operating without regard to market precedence, is shaken out."

It is asserted on Mark Lane that the collapse was due to Messrs. Armour and Pillsbury.

The newspapers generally rejoice at the breakdown of the Leiter plans, and point to it as a moral.

The Star says:

"If the prime mover in this war against mankind is beggared by his greed the retribution is well merited, but nothing can atone for the awful suffering Leiter and his accomplices have caused."

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Operators in July red wheat at the opening to-day were very nervous. The first business done was at 27½d. down, outside holders unloading and shorts selling more confidently. It rapidly lost 6d. more, but rallied a penny before the call finished. The feeling that the decline was precipitate caused a further rally. During the morning numerous fluctuations ensued, according to the strength of the buyers and seliers, but the panicky feeling was confined to the immediate opening. The total day's trading was not abnormal—150,000 quarters.

Opinions here regarding the immediate future are not altogether unfavorable, as the stocks of tenderable wheat are still limited. Leiter is reputed to have contracts in Liverpool which are still open, and traders are awaiting developments before closing engagements.

Russian Wheat Crops.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—The Winter wheat crops are satisfactory, except in five provinces, and the Spring crops are satisfactory, except in two provinces.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

O'Donnell—Bowers.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 14.—The largest and most notable wedding of the season was celebrated this evening at 8 o'clock in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the marriage of Miss Delphine La Clair Bowers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Bowers of Franklin Place, to the Rev. William Charles O'Donnell, pastor of the Monroe Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. R. Richards, assisted by the Presiding Elder of the Elizabeth district, the Rev. George W. Smith. Miss Kathryn Terry of Albany was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Louisa Patton and Grace Crane of Plainfield, Miss Katherine Thorn of New York, Miss Emilie Oakley of Rutherford, N. J., Miss Kathryn Mitchell of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Holmes of Eastport, Me. The best man was Dr. Frank Leroy Purdy of Buffalo. The ushers were B. O. Bowers, Jr., of Plainfield; John S. Oliver of Brooklyn, the Rev. Frank MacDonald of Newark, the Rev. E. L. Erp of Madison, Edward W. Van Deusen of Englewood, and Leland M. Burr of Montclair. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Klebs—Forbes.

BOSTON, June 14.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Forbes of Milton, daughter of J. Malcolm Forbes, to Dr. Edward Klebs of Chicago took place in Milton to-day. The marriage was the sequel of a genuine old-fashioned romance. Dr. Klebs is not rich in this world's goods, but he is one of the brightest and ablest young physicians in Chicago. He has been at the head of the staff of physicians in a sanitarium at the South, and among those who sojourned there for a season was the attractive and gifted young woman who became his bride to-day. Friendship succeeded the acquaintanceship that accompanied Dr. Klebs's professional attendance on Miss Forbes, and in due season love followed friendship. J. Malcolm Forbes, father of the prospective bride, is one of the best-known men hereabout. The Milton Forbeses are one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most aristocratic families in Massachusetts.

Knapp—Day.

Miss Grace Martin Day, sister of Mrs. W. Lyman Rathbun of 1,989 Madison Avenue, was married last evening to Hiram Miller Knapp, son of Sheppard Knapp, in the Mount Morris Baptist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The church was decorated with June roses and field flowers. The Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, W. Lyman Rathbun. She was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Lillian Knapp, the bridegroom's sister, and Miss Annie Sperry. Sheppard Knapp, Jr., was best man, and the ushers were Dr. Jefferson B. Van Tine, Frank F. Storm, Norman Crane of Philadelphia, and William H. Hall. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of Mrs. Rathbun.

Thompson—McLean.

Mary S. McLean, daughter of John S. McLean, was married at her home, 7 East Sixty-third Street, yesterday to the Rev. William J. Thompson of Worcester, Mass. The house was decorated with roses and palms, and an arch was built in the drawing room, under which the marriage ceremony was performed. The maid of honor was Miss Adele Valentine Marckwald. George W. Halstead, Charles F. Halstead, John P. Gillespie, and Samuel H. Gillespie acted as ushers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Anderson Longacre, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Skinner. After an extended European trip the Rev. and Mrs. Thompson will live in Worcester.

De Boilleau—De Barril.

Mrs. Marie de Guion de Barril, daughter of the late William H. Guion of this city, was married to M. Benton Gauldree de Boilleau at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. M. de Boilleau is a son of Baron de Boilleau. Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by his secretary, the Rev. James N. Connolly, performed the ceremony. The wedding was very quiet, only the immediate families being present. Miss Mary Guion Thompson was the maid of honor and Stanton Guion best man. There were no bridesmaids or ushers.

James—Dorland.

Adele Dorland, daughter of Gilbert E. Dorland, a lawyer of this city, was married to Walter James at the Plaza Hotel at noon yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Edward H. Kraus performed the ceremony. Only the families of the contracting parties were present at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. James have taken apartments at the Plaza Hotel, where they will reside.

THE SETH POMEROY MONUMENT.

Description of the Memorial to be Unveiled Friday at Peekskill.

W. Gedney Beatty, the architect, of 111 Fifth Avenue, who designed the monument erected in memory of Gen. Seth Pomeroy in the cemetery at Peekskill, which will be unveiled Friday, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, gives the following description of the monument:

The Pomeroy Monument is entirely of granite, and stands over 27 feet high. The total weight, exclusive of the foundations, is about twenty tons. The design is thoroughly classical, the column being of a modified Tuscan type. The shaft is of polished Quincy granite in one piece, from Massachusetts, the State in which Gen. Pomeroy was born, while the polished ball which surmounts the shaft as the emblem of war is of dark red New Brunswick granite, giving the effect of a rusted cannon ball. The rest of the monument is of white granite from Barre, Vt.

Inscriptions are placed on all four sides of the monument, as follows:

Front—Gen. Seth Pomeroy, born at Northampton, Mass., May 20, 1706; died near this spot Feb. 19, 1777.

Right—Ensign 1743, Captain 1744, Major at Louisbourg 1745, Colonel at Lake George 1755, Brigadier General 1775; Bunker Hill, 1775.

Left—Peekskill, Feb. 11, 1777—I go cheerfully, for I am sure the cause we are engaged in is just, and the call I have to it is clear, and the call of God.—Seth Pomeroy.

Rear—Erected by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, in the year 1898.

PAVEMENT BURNED HER FEET.

Barefooted Girl Is Caught in Asphalt Melted by the Sun.

Anna Dooly, twelve years old, of 406 Clinton Street, Hoboken, is at St. Mary's Hospital suffering from burns on her feet. She undertook to cross, barefooted, the asphalt pavement in front of her home.

The heat of the sun had caused the asphalt to melt, and the girl's feet became caught. She was unable to release herself. Her screams attracted the attention of several persons, but before she could be extricated her feet were so badly burned that the skin came off in big patches. She was attended by Dr. J. F. X. Stack, who sent her to the hospital.

The thread of life often snaps unexpectedly from the consequences of a cold. Stop the straining cough with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

A Busy Day in the Cashier's Department at the Sub-Treasury.

THE PUBLIC EAGER TO INVEST

Cashier Muhleman Estimated that More Than One Hundred Direct Subscriptions Ranging from $20 to $500 Were Received.

As an official put it, there was "a red-hot time" in the bond division of the cashier's department at the local United States Treasury yesterday. The division had its first dealings with the issue of three-per-cent. bonds to provide ways and means to meet war expenses. Anticipating a rush of persons to make inquiry or direct subscriptions—allotment subscriptions were not received at the Sub-Treasury—Cashier Maurice L. Muhleman increased the staff of the division by three expert clerks. At no time during the business hours were any detailed to the war-issue service idle. At 10 A. M. there was a clamorous and eager gathering at the wire partition that shuts the public out of the United States Cashier's office, and several minutes after 3 P. M. it was necessary to issue an order to admit no one by the Pine Street entrance except those known to have business at the Sub-Treasury.

When business began at the Sub-Treasury yesterday Mr. Muhleman had a couple of thousand copies of Department Circular No. 101 from the Division of Loans and Currency which told of the terms of the war loan issue of $200,000,000 and as many subscription blanks. These had been sent from Washington.

Supply of Blanks Quickly Exhausted.

The official subscription blanks were exhausted shortly after noon, and a new supply was mimeographed.

It took the staff of the bond division more than an hour after closing time to record the result of the day's submission of the loan to direct subscription. Cashier Muhleman decided to keep the exact figures and data a secret, in accordance with Treasury Department regulations, but he summarized them as more than 100 direct subscriptions of from $20 to $500 each, the majority of them being at the higher figure. For each a certificate of payment was issued.

Of the incidents of the day Mr. Muhleman said:

"There was little that I noted beyond a pushing, eager, and never-ending crowd of well-conducted and well-dressed people of the prudent, saving class. It was a busy time, but we will be busier to-morrow. There were not many women, but of those who came five made direct subscriptions to the war loan. Of course all subscriptions were in cash. We do not handle allotment subscriptions—over $500. But we answered many questions and gave the proper information to lots of people whose appearance justified the belief that they would apply for allotments of bonds to considerable amounts.

"There was, of course, some misapprehension in regard to direct subscriptions and allotment subscriptions. Many had to be told that they could not, for instance, make a subscription for $500 and afterward make another for the same amount without throwing the subscriptions into the allotment category, and thus losing at least the interest and perhaps the chance of getting the bonds. One gentleman I remember came and said in a matter-of-course way: 'I want ten subscription blanks, as I intend to take $5,000 of the bonds.' He was surprised when told that if he filled in the blanks as he said his money would have to take his chances on allotment and wait till after July 14.

"So far as I know, there was no 'repeating' in any case, and I did not detect any sign of sharp practice. Of course one cannot discover if a subscriber takes the bonds as a speculation. If any one did repeat—under one name and address—that subscriber went to the allotment class, and lost interest, even if he should be allotted what he subscribed for.

Can Subscribe Through a Broker.

"There is no necessity, in my mind, for direct subscribers to apply at the Sub-Treasury. They can subscribe through a broker. But the advantage of subscribing here is that interest begins at once. In the other case it begins only from the moment the cash goes into the United States Treasury, and in cases of direct subscriptions through a broker in this city delay would come in the cashing of the instrument of payment at this Sub-Treasury, after being transmitted to Washington. There should be no confusion by the public as to direct or allotment subscriptions, as Secretary Gage's circular was given full publicity in the newspapers. This section should explain anything.

"'All individual subscriptions for $500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and such subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of $500 or less should exceed $200,000,000 the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions.'

"While the rush to make direct subscriptions will be great at the Sub-Treasuries and many money-order Post Offices and at banks, the bulk of the business will be done here."

Zimmermann & Forshay, the bullion brokers, claimed at the close of business hours yesterday to have recorded direct and allotment subscriptions to the war loan of more than $1,000,000. The lowest subscription was for $500 and the highest for $50,000. The firm ran off its own subscription blanks. A few women were subscribers here.

At the principal banks down town and the investing financial corporations any suggestion in regard to the non-success of the war loan was scouted. The prevailing sentiment was that with proper precautions against money stringency and the elimination of the popular feature of the $200,000,000 issue a billion-dollar loan would have been oversubscribed in twenty-four hours.

"But," said one banker, "that would have been doubtful or risky financial policy, because it would not take in hazards that are within the bounds of possibility."

All these financial institutions had bids of their own or customers for direct or allotment subscriptions ranging from the low limit to several million dollars.

Secretary Gage's Circular Commended

At the Government bond houses the circular issued by Secretary Gage in regard to the war loan was generally commended as well drafted and suited to the purpose of the financial measure. The delay to July 14 for the getting in of subscriptions was interpreted as meaning that no effort would be spared to obtain the fullest "individual" subscription. In no case was any apprehension in regard to stiff money rates found. Stories of the formation of other syndicates than that headed by the National City Bank were denied by the persons and corporations gossipped about. The denials were, however, conditional. If needs be, syndicates to take any war bonds offered by the Government will be formed on a day's notice.

Superintendent Joseph Elliott of the Money Order Department of the New York General Post Office said that he had not yet received any war loan circulars or blanks from the Treasury Department, and did not expect any until toward the end of the week. Many inquiries for blanks and for information about the war bonds had been made at his office.

NATIONAL PARK BANK'S CIRCULAR.

The National Park Bank of New York has issued a circular letter to its customers and correspondents throughout the United States earnestly asking their co-operation in an effort to make the popular feature of the new war loan as broad and successful as possible.

On the 11th of April, as soon as the President's message on Cuba was sent to Congress, this bank offered the Secretary of the Treasury its services without charge in aid of a wide distribution among the people of whatever loan might be deemed necessary for the expenses of the Government.

From the terms and conditions of the circular recently issued by the Secretary of the Treasury the possible assistance of the bank to its customers and correspondents in this connection is limited to subscribing in their names for such portion of the loan as they may desire. The bank undertakes to supply on request all blanks required.

THE SOUTH BIDS FOR BONDS.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The first applications for allotments of the new 3 per cent. loan reached the Treasury to-day. They all came by telegraph, and from widely separated States, an interesting indication being the large proportion of the applications coming from the South. These applications were recorded, and will be referred to, but they will not be considered as complying with the law.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said to-night that the Treasury had provided each Assistant Treasurer with a supply of the proper blanks upon which to make applications, and these would be supplied to all persons desiring to secure allotments of bonds in small and large amounts. From the early indications he was convinced that applications sufficient in amount to take the entire loan would be obtained shortly.

The Treasury realizes that the attempt to meet the supposed popular demand for an investment at 3 per cent. will cause a much greater amount of labor than would be required if the Government had been permitted to borrow the full amount authorized by Congress to be borrowed from a few bidders. Some astonishment is expressed at the offers from the South, where the complaint has been heard of the high price of money. Just why investors should be found willing to lend their money for 3 per cent., where it is supposed to be worth anywhere from 7 to 10, is incomprehensible. By some Populist orators who have been demanding "cheap" money for the South this state of things is not at all understood.

Sale of Bonds at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—There was a big demand on the part of the banks and trust companies of this city to-day for the new two-hundred-million-dollar loan, but the subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury only footed up $12,485, in amounts ranging from $160 to $500.

There was a scarcity of subscription blanks in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer, and the small amount of subscriptions is partially accounted for in this way.

The total subscriptions from the banks and trust companies amounted to $12,000,000. The heaviest bidders were the Fourth Street National Bank, $2,000,000; Tradesmen's National Bank, $3,000,000, and Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, $2,000,000.

WAR TAXES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 14.—James D. Gill, Collector of Internal Revenue, said to-day that in his opinion the war tariff would mean an annual income to the Government of $2,000,000 additional in this district alone. Last year the receipts for the district amounted to $3,000,000. He says he has every reason to believe that under the new law the receipts for the ensuing year will reach $5,000,000.

The stamps required under the new tariff not being quite ready, Collector Gill has suggested that, in order that business be interfered with as little as possible, such business as is necessary to be done by check, note, or other instrument, and which cannot be delayed, shall be done as though the papers bore the stamp required by law until the stamps are ready.

The Collector of the Port is not worrying about anything but the tax on tea at the present time. It is expected that the revenue from tea imported here during the ensuing year will be about ,000 or $25,000.

A considerable sum will doubtless be realized from State Street. The tax of 2 cents on each $1,000 of stock and bond sales is not considered an unjust one, however, by the brokers. The tax will probably be paid by the customers, as was the case during the civil war. The tax then was much heavier than the one now adopted. It was at first one twentieth of 1 per cent. and then one-tenth of 1 per cent. Now it only amounts to one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., it is said. A meeting of the officers of the Boston Stock Exchange will be held soon, at which action will be taken to provide for the payment of the tax by the customers rather than by the brokers.

The business on 'Change ranges from 100,000 shares of stock to 900,000 a day, but it is hardly possible to estimate what the receipts will be, for some of the stock is worth $30 or $40 a share, and other stock from $100 to $200.

DEPUTIES FOR WAR TAXES.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The report comes from New York to-night that 600 Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue are to be appointed to collect the taxes assessed under the new taxing law just passed by Congress.

Just where the authority to appoint so many deputies is found is not clear to those who have read the law. That act provides for the expenditure of $100,000, or so much as may be necessary, to provide deputies and other employes for not exceeding one year, and also authorizes the appointment of ten revenue agents. The allowance of $100,000 for employes will not justify the employment of so many as 600 deputies, and unless further legislation shall be granted it is not regarded as possible to employ so many.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott was not accessible to-night, and no officer of that bureau who could be seen could say whether the officers of the service authorized by the law were to be selected outside the civil service laws.

Brewers Raise the Price of Beer.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 14.—Three large breweries in this city to-day advanced the price of beer $1 a barrel to meet the war tax.

TAX ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

John H. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, commenting yesterday on the one-half-cent stamp tax levied on each dollar, or fraction thereof, of premium on all fire insurance policies, said that the tax was perfectly reasonable and equitable in its amount and would cause no dissatisfaction among underwriters or their stockholders.

There was, however, he said, some criticism which could easily be made against the method of raising this tax. If, as originally intended, it had been a tax upon the annual gross premium income of each company to the extent of one-half of 1 per cent. very little trouble and expense would be involved in the collection of the tax. In the case of the Home, for instance, it would mean the drawing of a single check for between $22,000 and $23,000. Under the present provision the necessity of buying a graduated set of stamps, to be used at a great inconvenience to the clerks, and involving considerable expense outside of the cost of the stamps, was an unnecessary burden.

There was, he said, no way to foresee what the returns to the United States Government from the sale of these stamps would be. The elimination of the clause discriminating against foreign companies, which was accomplished in the Senate committee, is sure to meet the almost unanimous approval of American fire underwriters.

THE WAR REVENUE TAXES.

There was unusual activity in the offices of the United States Collectors of Internal Revenue yesterday in consequence of the instructions from Washington to put into operation at once the provisions of the new war revenue law relating to beer and ale and to tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. Brewers and tobacconists were not unprepared for the change, however, for a circular was issued from the Internal Revenue Bureau several days ago cautioning Collectors to restrict the sales of stamps to the immediate needs of the applicants.

The new law doubles the tax on beer and ale, making it $2 a barrel. The new tax on tobacco is 12 cents a pound; on cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds to the 1,000, $3.60 per thousand; cigars weighing under three pounds to the 1,000, $1, and cigarettes weighing under three pounds to the 1,000, $1.50. Besides these internal revenue taxes, an increase of 10 cents per pound in the duty on imported teas also went into effect yesterday.

All beer, ale, tobacco, cigar, and cigarette stamps sold yesterday by the Internal Revenue Collectors in this city were sold at the advanced rates. They were the old issue of stamps, but they were marked for this occasion "New series, 1898." Up to last evening the internal revenue officers here had received no communication from Washington regarding a supply of new stamps. Nearly all of the internal revenue taxes on medicines, proprietary articles, perfumery, stocks, bonds, contracts, deeds, &c., which will go into effect on July 1, will require new stamps in a variety of denominations. It was to inquire about these new stamps that several hundred persons hastened to the offices of the Internal Revenue Collectors yesterday. All such inquiries were met by the statement that the Treasury Department had not issued any instructions regarding the distribution of the new stamps. So far as the Collectors in the New York districts know the new stamps have not yet been printed.

Internal Revenue Officers in This City.

There are four United States internal revenue offices in the City of New York. The First District office is in Brooklyn, in charge of Collector Frank R. Moore, and the district comprises the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk. The Second District office is at 114 Nassau Street, in charge of Collector Charles H. Treat. The Third District office is at 153 Fourth Avenue, in charge of Ferdinand Eidman, and the Fourteenth District office is at 534 Willis Avenue, in charge of Miss M. J. Sievers; this is the office for the Bronx and Westchester, and is the only stamp office outside of the general office of the Fourteenth District, at Albany. The Third District, of which Collector Eidman is at the head, is sometimes called "the brewery district," because so large a part of the internal revenue tax on beer and ale is collected in that district. The applications for beer and ale stamps in this district, as well as in the First and Second Districts, were about the same in number yesterday as ordinarily. As a rule the brewers paid the increased tax without a murmur, and some were even disposed to be jocular over the matter.

The fact that the demand for beer and ale stamps at the increased rates was about equal to the normal demand was regarded by the internal revenue officers as disposing of the suggestion that the brewers might undertake to evade a portion of the new tax by giving their regular customers extra supplies of low-rate beer just before the new tax took effect. Deputy Collector David S. Wendell of the Second District said last evening that there had been no evidences of a desire on the part of the brewers to defraud the Government in any way in connnection with the new tax rates. No unusual supplies of stamps had been delivered to any of the brewers prior to yesterday, he said, and so far as he had heard all of the brewers took their usual number of stamps at the increased rates.

Furthermore, any attempts on the part of brewers or saloon keepers to have extra supplies of low-rate beer stored away for future use would certainly have been discovered, for the law requires that internal revenue inspectors shall visit every place where fermented liquors are stored or sold and assess the additional tax of $1 a barrel on all such liquors found in storage.

Dealers in tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes were informed by Internal revenue officers yesterday that, in addition to paying the increased tax on the new stamps taken out, they would have to pay a tax on stocks in hand at half the new rate fixed by law.

Chief Deputy Collector Wendell was kept busy answering questions, at his office, 114 Nassau Street, until more than an hour after the usual closing time. Most of the inquiries related to the stamp taxes that will take effect on July 1. Both Collector Treat and Mr. Wendell said that a larger clerical force would undoubtedly be necessary to carry out the provisions of the new law, but until they knew just what arrangements the Treasury Department proposed to make for the distribution of the new stamps they could not tell how many additional clerks would be needed.

"Nothing can be done by the internal revenue officers here," said Mr. Wendell, "until after we have received a schedule of the new regulations from Washington. Copies of this schedule will be placed in the hands of the Division Superintendents, and they will notify the different persons and firms affected by the tax. So far, all that we know of the new stamp taxes is what we have seen in the newspapers."

Stamp Taxes That Go Into Effect July 1.

Following are some of the stamp taxes that will go into effect on July 1:

Chewing gum, per package of $1 retail val.	.04
Medicinal proprietary articles, and perfumery, cosmetics, &c., per package of 5 cents retail price	.00125
Medicinal proprietary articles, and perfumery, cosmetics, &c., per package between 15 and 25 cents	.00625
Bank check or sight draft	.02
Bills of exchange, (inland,) time draft, and promissory note, money orders, for each $100	.02
Bills of exchange, (foreign,) letter of credit drawn singly, per $100	.04
In sets of two or more, for each bill	.02
Surety bonds	.50
Telephone messages, charged at 15 cents or over	.01
Telegraph message	.01
Life Insurance for each $100 of policy	.08
Industrial weekly payment plan, 40 per cent. of first weekly payment.	
Leases—For one year, .25; between one and three years, .50; over three years, $1.	
Protests of notes, &c	.25
Warehouse receipts	.25
Conuveyances, value bet. $100 and $500	.50
Conveyances for each additional $500 or fraction thereof	.50
Contracts, brokers' notes, sale or exchange of goods, stocks, bonds, notes, real estate, &c	.10
Bank capital, including surplus over $25,000	50.00
For each $1,000 over $25,000	2.00
Brokers in negotiable securities	50.00
Pawnbrokers	20.00
Commercial brokers	20.00
Custom House brokers	10.00
Theatres, museums, concert halls, in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants	100.00
Circuses	100.00
Other shows and exhibitions	10.00
Bowling alleys, billiard rooms, per alley or table	5.00
Stocks, bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness issued after July 1,